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A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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VOL. I. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1864. NO. 286.

The Daily Commercial.
TERMS OF THE COMMERCIAL.
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A Thorn in Lee's Side.

"If Lynchburg had been captured, LEE would have been compelled to abandon Richmond." So said the Richmond papers, when HUNTER had made his exit from Virginia without doing what he was sent to do. This fully proves the soundness of the plan of General GRANT, which contemplated the capture of Lynchburg. The failure of that part renders incomplete the rest. We are not particularly advised on the point, but presume that the present movements of SHERIDAN contemplate, if not the doing of what HUNTER failed to do, at least that which will have the same effect. His force must be more than equal to that of EARLY, even when reinforced. The fact that LEE has been compelled to send troops from Petersburg to stay the progress of SHERIDAN, proves how important is the field in which he is now operating. The interview between GRANT and SHERIDAN at Monocacy, soon after which our forces commenced the movement up the Shenandoah Valley, which, at the last accounts, they were prosecuting with so much success, was unquestionably one of unusual significance. It was then that the work to be done was laid out, and the leader made acquainted with what was expected of him. That work, we may safely conclude, did not comprehend merely the protection of the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland from another invasion, but the expulsion of EARLY from the Valley, and an offensive policy that will be felt by LEE at Richmond and Petersburg. Whether SHERIDAN will undertake the capture of Lynchburg, will, we presume, depend upon circumstances. Should he menace that place, with the force he now has, LEE will find him an uncomfortable thorn in his side—almost as troublesome as FARRAGUT is to HOOD at Atlanta.

God's Noblest Work.

Wonders never cease. VALLANDIGHAM has declared himself "God's noblest work." A meeting of Copperheads was held at Dayton, Ohio, on Saturday, and the speakers having failed to come to time VAL. was prevailed upon to speak, although he insisted "that his time had not yet come." He made a speech in which he took occasion to throw some very insulting flings at the Government. He concluded by asserting that what was wanted to fill the Presidential chair next term, was a man "who settled national difficulties by compromise," and as for himself he would "remain forever 'God's noblest work, an honest man.'"

A COPPERHEAD DEMONSTRATION was held at Laporte, Indiana, on Saturday, at which speeches of the usually virulent and traitorous character were made. A series of bitter resolutions were adopted by the "aye" of the crowd. The jist of their action was in the declaration :—"We demand a cessation of hostilities, and a national convention of all the States to settle the terms of peace." Could impudence reveal itself more basely?

MR. H. L. NORTON, of Brownsville, has received Harper's Monthly, and the Waverly Magazine, and is ready to supply them.

Late Military Intelligence.

Official dispatches from Admiral Farragut, dated Mobile, August 5th, confirms the accounts heretofore published of our success in the bay. In a letter to Commodore Craven, the Admiral says: At an early hour on the 5th our fleet lashed two and two, sailed into the Pass, close under the guns of Fort Morgan, pouring in broadside after broadside of grape from their places, and leaving our vessels opened only to the fire of forts Gaines and Powell, which, of course, was less effective on account of the distance. At the same time Granger's land batteries enfiladed Fort Gaines and caused its evacuation and the blowing up of Fort Powell. In passing the forts the Oneida received a shot which temporarily disabled her machinery, but she was safely towed through the fire by her consort. Our Monitor Tecumseh was one of the foremost ships, and was sunk almost instantly, carrying down about one hundred men, including Captain Craven. The gunboats having passed out of reach of the forts was pursued by the formidable rebel ram "Tennessee" and three iron-clads. The ram was immediately attacked and battered so effectually that he was obliged to surrender in a few minutes. The ram was but slightly injured. Lieut. Prentiss, of the Monongahela, lost both of his legs, and Capt. Maloroy, of the Oneida, lost an arm.

Late news from the Western border represents that the Indian outrages in Northern Kansas continue. The people in the Northwestern counties have been murdered, crops destroyed and stock driven off. Evidence accumulates that all or nearly all tribes on the plains are banded together for war. General Blunt has issued orders that no arms or ammunition be sold them, and has notified all officers having authority over the Indians no to allow them to leave their reservations for the West, and that such acts be taken as proof of hostility and treated accordingly.

Late News Items.

Mr. George Howorth, a well known painter of Boston died at his residence on Thursday afternoon, at the age of 72.

Colonel J. F. Benjamin, of the Eighth (Missouri) Congressional District, in a letter in the Hannibal *Courier* of the 10th, accepts the nomination of the Radical Union Convention at Macon City on the 10th ult. As the nominee for Congress he promises to employ all his powers in maintaining the integrity of the Union against both foreign foes and domestic traitors

The *Miltonian* says:

"Some copperheads in Columbia county, at Sugarloaf, came to a school-house where Rev. F. P. Eyer was preaching, on Saturday last, and wanted to know whether he was a Democrat or an Abolitionist," saying that if he was the former he might continue to preach, but if the latter they would hang him. He was compelled to escape through a window. This is one of the ways in which *Democrats* evince their love of peace."

Samuel J. Hopkins, of Massachusetts, has been sentenced to pay a fine of one thousand dollars and be imprisoned until such fine is paid for selling a Government horse and appropriating money to his own use.

Among the Union prisoners confined at Macon and Charleston are the following Pennsylvanians: Capt. David McKibben, 14th U. S. Infantry; Lieut. P. White, Volunteers; Lieut. Hall, 84th; Lieut. Hall, 3d Cavalry; Lieut. David Garbett, Volunteers; Lieut. Wally, cavalry; Lieut. Kreps, 77th Volunteers.

A Bedford paper says: "A tournament was held at the Springs on Monday last. There were, we understand, five Knights in the lists, only two of them loyal men, and excitement ran high, the majority at the Springs being Southern sympathizers, but Mr. George Lyon, a native of the "little village" of Bedford, but now of New York, won the prize, and in the evening crowned Miss Dollie Warford, of Harrisburg, Queen of Love and Beauty, and she presided as such throughout the evening. There was considerable betting on the result, but the "Yankee"—as the secesh called him—took off the prize, and secesh felt mortified and chagrined. We congratulate our old townsman on his victory over the secesh. Mr. Lyon was the same gentleman who gained the victory last year, and Miss Warford the same lady was also crowned Queen of Love and Beauty then."

Barney Sibbons, a soldier who had been found guilty of desertion, was shot to death on Friday morning, within the fortifications outside of Seuls. He denied that he had deserted, and said he had been taken prisoner. When the first volley of musketry was fired at him he said so as to be heard "too low." Four reserves were called out to finish the job. Carter the rich traitor, who is now at the Old Capital Prison, should be served in the same way. He has been guilty of more injury to the Union cause than ten thousand deserters would.

Col. POMEROY, editor of the St. Clairsville *Chronicle*, (Western Virginia) is a candidate for the Union nomination for Congress at the convention which meets at Cambridge, to-day

Colorado Jewett is in Cincinnati.

Brig. Gen. Willich has been ordered to report to Gen. Heintzleman, for assignment as commandant of Cincinnati and vicinity.

The Massachusetts regiment which passed through this city a few days since has arrived at Indianapolis, and will guard Camp Morton.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Capture of Mobile Probable.

THE PUBLISHERS OF THE "EXAMINER" TO BE INDICTED.

The Re-Election of Gov. Vance,

CRIME IN PETERSBURG.

News from Mobile a Wet Blanket.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 15.

We have the Richmond *Inquirer* of the 10th and 11th, the Petersburg *Register* of the 9th, and Raleigh *Confederate* of the 10th, from which we compile the following items:—The Charlotteville *Chronicle* of the 9th denies that McCausland was defeated at New Creek, and says that at one point on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad he captured a block house with three hundred prisoners, which he paroled.

A Mrs. Allen is on trial in Richmond for corresponding with the enemy. She has given have to the September term of court. They have had an exciting trial of a man for killing a negro boy. He was acquitted. Flour and wheat are said to have an advanced tendency.

The *Enquirer* has a lengthy editorial on the fall of Fort Gaines, which, it says, has gone the way of all isolated positions exposed to the concentrated assaults of the Yankee navy and the flanking operations of troops debarked on commanding points. It regards the capture of Mobile as among the reasonable probabilities, and asks, "What then? will the Confederate cause be weakened at all? We have a large military force defending it against a fleet Should the Yanks take the city they must land troops to hold it. We shall be enabled to transfer our men to some point where they will not have to meet iron clads. The increasing strength of the enemy will be impaired, not strengthened."

The District Attorney has advised the Grand Jury that the publishers of the *Examiner* ought to be indicted for libel, but they have taken no action. There was a terrible explosion of shell in Bradley's machine shop across the river from Richmond, on the 31st, by which five negroes and three white boys were killed, and a large amount of property destroyed. Sixteen men are reported as deserters from the 24th Virginia cavalry, and thirty dollars reward apiece is offered for their apprehension. Thirty-six more are notified that they will be treated as deserters unless they return in ten days. The trustees of a school in South Carolina want three teachers to whom they will pay $1,250 each per year salary.

The local columns of the Petersburg *Express* is mainly filled with notices of crimes, from which it appears a good deal of stealing is done in that city. A commissioner has been robbed of $4,000 worth of goods. The paper is jubilant over the election returns from North Carolina, as well as over Grant's defeat in front of the town, but says the news from Mobile is of the wet blanket sort.

The following telegrams appear in the *Express*.

CLINTON, Louisiana, Aug. 5.—The Yankees have entirely evacuated Brownsville, Texas, removing everything. Our batteries, in sinking the steamer Clara Bell, killed three Yankees and wounded thirteen, and the balance escaped to Skipworth Landing. A national negro convention is to be held at New York on the 4th of October. Yesterday morning, Col. Scott captured a stockade at Doyle's Plantation, on the river below Baton Rouge, without the loss of a man, and he got over one hundred prisoners and a large amount of military stores.

The Raleigh *Confederate* is exultant over the reelection of Vance, Governor of North Carolina by a large majority, and pitches into several persons who hold civil and military offices, and yet have allowed themselves to be elected to the legislature. It has a communication from Guilford county, from which it appears the Holden men have a secret organization, which the writer claims is doing immense mischief and should be put down by law or crushed by military force. He says the time has arrived when the loyal men must unite and crush out treason and traitors or civil war will soon ensue.

Brigadier General Wm. Mahon has been made Major General in the Confederate army, to date from July 30th, 1864. It is believed that Vance's majority will be nearly as large as in 1862, when it was over 32,000.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important to Real Estate Agents.

PAYMENT OF OUR SOLDIERS.

Disloyal Women Sent South.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 15.

Assessment of Real Estate Agents.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that real estate agents, who have taken out a license under the old law as commercial brokers, will not be re-assessed during the continuance of that license.

Paying Our Soldiers.

About nine millions of dollars were put into the Paymasters' hands last week for use in the army, and some of it is already distributed in the Army of the Potomac.

Female Rebels Sent South.

Several women arrested, tried and sentenced to confinement in various Northern prisons during the last three months are to be sent to General Butler for transportation beyond our lines.

Rebel Deserters taking the Oath.

Of about forty rebel deserters arriving here to-day, half took the oath of allegiance and were sent north. The others are in the old capitol.

Admiral Farragut's Report.

Farragut's official report of the first days operations in Mobile Bay furnishes no material facts not already known.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Consideration of the Military Bill.

SOLDIERS TO ELECT THEIR OFFICERS.

EXCITEMENT DURING DEBATE.

Prominent Citizen Accidentally Killed.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 15.

In the House to-day, the supplement to the military law was considered in Committee of the Whole, and various amendments were made thereto.

A sharp debate was had on the question as to whether the Governor should appoint the officers for the proposed fifteen regiments, or that the soldiers should elect them. Considerable excitement was manifested during the debate, which assumed a political complexion. Finally, an amendment allowing the soldiers to elect their own officers was adopted.

The Committee rose at six o'clock, while considering the last section, with leave to sit to-morrow at ten o'clock. A caucus of the Union members will be held at nine in the morning.

Michael Burke, an aged, prominent and worthy citizen of Harrisburg, was killed this afternoon, by the cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad running into his carriage. Deep gloom prevails in the city on account of the accident.

The Indian Outrages in Kansas.

Destruction of Crops in Missouri Valley.

LEAVENWORTH, August 15.

The Atchison *Press* has news from Little Blue to the effect that the Indians on Sunday last commenced an indiscriminate murder whilst in that section of the Stage Route. The station keeper and settlers are all leaving, and the overland mail coaches have stopped running.

The Dakota *Union* of the 2d, says everything in the line of crops in Missouri Valley from Fort Randall to Sioux City has been ruined in many places by the grass hopper, and says a supply of food must be imported for the subsistence of the people the ensuing year.

FROM MOBILE.

Admt. Farragut's Official Report

PASSING THE FORTS.

Fleet Engage the Ram Tennessee.

THE FLAGSHIP RAMS HER AND POURS IN A BROADSIDE AT TWELVE FEET.

The Entire Fleet Bear Down on Her.

SHE SURRENDERS.

Admiral Buchanan Sends His Sword to Admiral Farragut.

WASHINGTON, August 5.

The following official dispatches have been received by the Navy Department:

FLAG SHIP HARTFORD, Mobile Bay, Aug. 5.—SIR—I have the honor to report to the Department that this morning I entered Mobile Bay, passing between Forts Morgan and Gaines, and encountering the rebel Ram Tennessee, and the gunboats of the enemy, viz: Selma, Morgan and Gaines. The attack on the fleet was made at 5:55 a. m., in the following order: The Brooklyn with the Octoroon on her port; the Hartford with the Metacomet; the Richmond with the Port Royal; the Lackawanna with the Seminole; the Monongahela with the Tecumseh; the Ossipee with the Pasco, and the Oneida with the Galena.

On the starboard of the fleet was the proper position of the monitors or iron-clads. Fort Morgan opened upon us at ten minutes past seven o'clock, and soon after the action became lively. As we steamed up the main ship channel there was some difficulty ahead, and the Hartford passed on ahead of the Brooklyn. At forty minutes past seven the monitor Tecumseh was struck by a torpedo and sunk, going down rapidly, and carrying down with her all the officers and crew, with the exception of the pilot and eight or ten men, who were saved by a boat that I sent from the Metacomet, which was alongside of me. The Hartford had passed the forts before eight o'clock.

Finding myself raked by the rebel gunboats, I ordered the Metacomet to cast off and go in pursuit of them, one of which, the Selma, she captured. All the vessels had passed by 8.30, but the rebel ram Tennessee was still apparently uninjured. At this time a signal was also made to all the fleet to turn and attack her, not only with guns but with orders to run her down at full speed. The Monongahela was the first that struck her and though she may have injured her badly yet she did not succeed in destroying her. The Lackawanna also struck her, but ineffectively. The flag-ship gave her a severe shock with her bow, and as she passed fired into her a whole port broadside of solid 9-inch shot and 13 pounds of powder at a distance of not more than twelve feet. The iron-clads were closing upon her, and the Hartford and the rest of the fleet were bearing down upon her when, at 10 A. M., she surrendered.

The rest of the rebel fleet, viz: the Morgan and Gaines succeeded in getting back under protection of Fort Morgan. This terminated the action of the day.

Admiral Buchanan sent me his sword, being himself badly wounded by the compounding of the fracture of the leg, which, it is supposed, will have to be amputated. Having had many of my own men wounded and the Surgeon of the Tennessee being wounded also, and Admiral Buchanan removed to the hospital, I sent a flag of truce to the commanding officer of Morgan, Brig. Gen. Richard L. Page, to say that if he would allow the wounded of the fleet, as well as their own, to be taken to Pensacola, where they could be better cared for. I would send over one of our vessels, providing she would be permitted to return here. This request he also did not take out. General Page consented and the Metacomet was dispatched. The total loss in the engagement was 40 killed and 80 wounded. On the rebel ram Tennessee we captured seven officers and about one hundred and seventy men, on the Selma were taken ninety officers and men. We send a detailed dispatch by the first opportunity.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

D. G. FARRAGUT, R. A. C. W. G. B. S.

To HON. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

The New Orleans *Era* says Admiral Farragut chose a novel position in going into the fight, and maintained it throughout all the terrible firing. Desiring to get into the thick of the fight and watch the movements of his own fleet, he ascended to the maintop of the Hartford, and there lashed fast was a speaking trumpet running down to the deck, and a quartermaster stationed at the lower end to receive the Admiral's orders and pass them to the officer whose duty it was to see them executed. This proved to be a valuable arrangement.

The Pirate Tallahassee.

Further Depredations of the Corsair.

THE SUSQUEHANNA IN PURSUIT.

NEW YORK, August 15.

Mr. George Turner, coast pilot of Boston, who brought the French barks Ernest and Charles to this port this morning, reports that on the 12th inst., at 10 A. M., on Nantucket shoals, bearing north by east forty-seven miles distant, he saw the pirate Tallahassee, who came close aboard and hoisted the Union flag, but after ascertaining the pilot's nationality, hauled down the flag, hoisted a large Federal and hoisted the Confederate rag. At three p. m., same day saw three vessels burning; at ten p. m. saw one of the large ships on fire. On the 13th inst., off the Highlands, bearing West, about thirty miles distant, spoke United States steamer Susquehanna, cruising. Gave them all the information in our power, when she shaped her course in the direction of the privateer.

Mr. Turner says the steamer is about two hundred tons burthen, and carries one ten-inch forward and two aft guns.

Accounts from Boston, Providence and other ports give arrivals of vessels reporting themselves and other vessels captured by the pirate Tallahassee. Several of them were boarded and some burned.

General Grant's Movements.

A MOVE UP THE SHENANDOAH.

NEW YORK, August 15.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says that Gov. Brough had an interview with the President yesterday on Ohio affairs.

I hear that Gen. Grant has some important movement in view, not proper to indicate now. A large number of transports have been sent down the river, and it is surmised they are to assist in removing Gen. Grant's troops. Large bodies of cavalry have been brought here. A heavy movement up Shenandoah valley is looked for soon.

General Hood is supposed to have been largely reinforced and the capture of Atlanta may be delayed.

The Richmond *Examiner* says Chamberrburg was burned by order of General Early in case $100,000 were not paid as remuneration to Senator Hunter, Boteler and Gen. Lee, whose houses were destroyed by Gen. Hunter. Information has been received here that the rebels intend making an other raid.

Guerrilla Mosby's Whereabouts.

Operations of the Rebel Bandits.

WASHINGTON, August 15.

Captain Fleming with sixty men of the 16th New York Cavalry was sent on a scout, was attacked near Fairfax Station, on Tuesday, by a body of Mosby's guerrillas. Captain Fleming and eight men were killed, and most of the others taken prisoners. Captain Fleming's body was found near the road and taken to Falls Church and burried. On Sunday several rebel scouts were seen near Fort Shneider at Annandale. They fired on our pickets in several directions. Sergeant Lennan, of the 16th New York Cavalry, who was on picket on the Braddock road, was killed. Our scouts are on the alert on the hills, valleys and through the dense woods, but are unable to catch these picket shooters and menacing highwaymen.

From California.

Treasure Shipped for New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.

The steamer Golden City has sailed for Panama with 120 passengers and $1,016,000 in bullion for New York. There is a light demand for money. Currency exchange is 2 per cent. premium. Telegraphic transfers are 5[illegible]6¼ per cent. premium. Coin bills ½ lower. There is more demand for wheat and the price ranges from $3 50 to $5 85 per 100 pounds.

Brownsville, Texas, Blockaded.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.

Official intelligence having been received at this Department that the military forces of the United States have temporarily withdrawn from Brownsville, Texas, that port will not be considered as open to foreign or domestic commerce during such withdrawal, but the blockade thereof by the naval forces of the United States will be resumed.

Break in the New York Canal.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 15.

A break occurred in the canal yesterday, a few miles this side of Schenectady. It will take three days to repair it.

From the Potomac Army.

HEAVY FIRING ON THE JAMES

Attack on Butler's Canal Builders.

IMPORTANT MOVE UP THE JAMES.

Probably a Reconnoissance in Force.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 14—7 A. M.

Considerable firing has been kept up all night between the pickets on the centre and right. Yesterday morning about daylight heavy firing was heard in the direction of James' river which lasted about two hours. It is reported to have been an attack by some rebel rams on a working party of General Butler's, who are cutting a canal across the small peninsula on the James River.

WASHINGTON, August 15.

The mail boat from city point to-day reports that on Saturday afternoon a body of our troops embarked on transports at City Point and moved up the river. During the night and under cover of five of the gunboats, they effected a landing near Dutch Gap. The object of the movement was to dislodge a considerable force of the enemy who had entrenched themselves on the river, and possibly, also, as a reconnoissance to ascertain what force Lee has before Richmond, and if he has sent away any considerable reinforcement to Gen. Early. Heavy firing was going on when the Vanderbilt left, both cannonading and musketry.

NEWS FROM REBEL PAPERS.

Release of Dr. Mary E. Walker.

THE GEORGIANS JUBILANT.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 15.

Richmond papers of August 11th and 12th, contain the following items of interest:

Miss Dr. Mary E. Walker, captured in Georgia upwards of five months ago, has been released from Castle Thunder, and goes down on the flag of truce boat. She was exchanged as a surgeon and has arrived at Old Point.

The Savannah *Republican*, in relation to recent developments in Upper Georgia, is joyful "We hold our position at Atlanta. To crown the glory of our victory, the famous Gen. Stoneman, pet of the Yankees, has been vanquished. He himself and 2500 officers and men, it is have already arrived at Macon. This is glorious news—enough for a campaign. The sudden appearance of Roddy at Newman and his victory over the Yankees at that point were as much unexpected as gratifying. He is now on Sherman's rear, and we shall soon hear from him again. The prisoners captured in assault on Petersburg on the 30th ult., number 130 and represent five different regiments, forty white and eleven black."

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN

An American Consul in a Difficulty.

FARTHER POINT, Aug. 15.

The steamship North American, from Liverpool at 10:30 A. M. on the 4th inst., and Londonderry on the 5th inst., passed Farther Point en route (Signed) [illegible]:30 P. M. Steamship Peruvian, from Quebec for Liverpool at Londonderry on the 3d. The steamship Anglo-Norman, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 1st. The steamship Etna, from New York, arrived at Queenstown morning of the 3d. The steamship Manhattan, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 3d.

The politicaf news by the steamship North American is unimportant.

The United States war steamer Niagara arrived at Liverpool on the 3d. She was received with a salute from the British war steamer Majestic.

The London *Times* publishes a letter from Richmond, June 27th. The writer expresses the belief that Grant knows full well that neither Petersburg nor Richmond can be taken by fighting, and that he will make no more onslaughts on the Confederate breastworks, but quietly assume the defensive. He says it is a matter of no consequence that Richmond can never be starved out until the two railroads from the South, as well as the James River canal, are cut, and that Northern Virginia can be utterly annihilated, which he contends Grant is not able to do. He admits that Grant's operations may occasionally cause the Confederates to lose a battle or half a dozen, but this will not effect the result.

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Times* gives particulars of a quarrel between the United States Consul and the British Government An American, in erecting a steam engine, partially destroyed an aqueduct for supplying the town with water. The Consul, it being alleged, by the authorities, stopped the works, but subsequently permitted them to proceed. The Government then forcibly imprisoned the contractor. Accordingly the Consul hereupon demanded satisfaction for the insult to the American flag. He refused to accede to a proposal that the matter should be referred to arbitration to inspect the alleged damage, agreeing to abide by their joint decision, and he resolved to strike his colors unless satisfaction was given in twenty-four hours. Accordingly at the time of the closed, the flag was hauled down and a dispatch from Government which arrived almost immediately afterward was returned unopened, and a dispatch telegraphed to Constantinople, and the matter rests.

The Bourse on the 3d opened firm, but closed flat. Rentes 68c decline.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Funds inactive, but rather less weak. The discount demand continued moderate. Best bills taken at 7½. Fourth wall's Circular says that during the last three days both American and Government bonds, and railroad shares have rallied, and inquiries have been made for Atlantic & Great Western bonds, Ohio section, but there are none in market. Pennsylvania section 1st mortage brought 74⅝.

LIVERPOOL, August 4.

Cotton—Sales of three days 9,000 bales, of which 3,000 were speculators and exporters. Market dull and all qualities slightly lower.

TRADE REPORT.—Manchester—Market inactive with downward tendency. Breadstuffs—Wakefield, Nash & Co., and Richardson & Co. report flour easier and partially 6d lower. Wheat —Flat and 1@2d lower. Corn—Tends downward; mixed 2c. Provisions—Quiet and steady. Some sales of beef and pork for export. Pork—do. Bacon—Easier. Lard—Quiet and tending downward. Tallow—Steady. Ashes —Steady. Sugar—Easier. Coffee—Quiet and steady. Rice—Inactive. Rosin—Steady. Spirits Turpentine—Dull and downward at 6ds. Petroleum—Inactive and nominal at unchanged quotations.

LONDON MARKETS—August 3d.—Breadstuffs tending downward. Sugar steady and unchanged. Coffee quiet and easier. Tea quiet and unchanged. Rice firmer. Tallow steady. Linseed Oil easier. Illinois Central Shares 44 @48 discount. Erie 40@42. Consols quoted at the close on Wednesday at 90⅝@90¾ for money.

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LIVERPOOL, August 4.

Cotton—Sales of three days 9,000 bales, of which 3,000 were speculators and exporters. Market dull and all qualities slightly lower.

TRADE REPORT.—Manchester—Market inactive with downward tendency. Breadstuffs—Wakefield, Nash & Co., and Richardson & Co. report flour easier and partially 6d lower. Wheat —Flat and 1@2d lower. Corn—Tends downward; mixed 2c. Provisions—Quiet and steady. Some sales of beef and pork for export. Pork—do. Bacon—Easier. Lard—Quiet and tending downward. Tallow—Steady. Ashes —Steady. Sugar—Easier. Coffee—Quiet and steady. Rice—Inactive. Rosin—Steady. Spirits Turpentine—Dull and downward at 6ds. Petroleum—Inactive and nominal at unchanged quotations.

LONDON MARKETS—August 3d.—Breadstuffs tending downward. Sugar steady and unchanged. Coffee quiet and easier. Tea quiet and unchanged. Rice firmer. Tallow steady. Linseed Oil easier. Illinois Central Shares 44 @48 discount. Erie 40@42. Consols quoted at the close on Wednesday at 90⅝@90¾ for money.

Guerrilla Operations on the Ohio.

REBELS CAPTURE FIVE STEAMERS.

The Attempt to Invade Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 15.

The rebels under Col. Johnson, estimated at 1,500, captured three steamers near Shawneetown, Illinois, on Saturday night. A steamer with a load of cattle, belonging to the government forces had been stationed along the Ohio river to protect the border of Indiana. At last accounts the rebels were ferrying the cattle across the river, and it is now supposed they will not attempt to cross into Indiana.

CAIRO, August 15.

About 500 rebel cavalry under Colonel Johnson, crossed the Ohio river into Illinois at Shawline Bar on Saturday. The steamers Kate Robinson, Jenny Perkins, Nightengale, Fannie Brandon, Clara Hall aground at that place, were captured, with a large amount of stock aboard. The captured boats were compelled to pay several thousand dollars each to save them from destruction.

The Memphis *Bulletin* says:—Ex-Mayor Park was released from prison, having written a penitential letter to the military authorities.

Recruiting in N. Y. for other States.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.

The business of recruiting in this State to fill quotas of other States has called forth the following circular:

OFFICE OF A. A. P. M. G., }
New York, August 15, 1864. }
CIRCULAR No. 77.

The Secretary of War having forbidden recruiting of men in the State to be credited in another State, the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General directs the Provost Marshals of this division to arrest all recruiting officers and agents of other States who may be engaged in recruiting in their respective districts, and send them to this office. All mustering and recruiting officers, and the public generally, are requested to send to this office all information in their possession which will lead to the detection of persons employed in taking men from this State to fill the quotas of other States.

H. F. BROWNSON, Ad.-Gen.

Eight hundred more rebel prisoners left New York yesterday for Elmira.

SUBSCRIPTION TO NEW LOAN.

WASHINGTON, August 15.

The subscription to the 7-30 loan, as reported to the Treasury Department for the last three days amounts to $8,019,000, including $1,228,500 to-day.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY

DATES TO THE 9TH INSTANT.

The Toils Slowly but Surely Spreading

ATLANTA DOOMED.

Unsuccessful Charge of the 23d Corps, August 6th.

Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

BEFORE ATLANTA, August 9th.

For several days previous to the 6th, movements in front of the 23d and 16th Army Corps were active, with decided indications of an impending engagement. During these movements we captured from four to six hundred prisoners. On the 6th a charge was ordered on the enemy's left, its extreme left, for which we had been handing several days having been found. This order was gallantly executed, but the attempt to carry the works was a failure.

The place vacated by the 23d corps was occupied by the 14th corps, and as soon as it was ascertained that the 23d corps had found the enemy's left, orders were communicated to the 14th corps to advance upon the enemy in his works.

About 2 o'clock yesterday the movement commenced, skirmishers advanced under cover of a heavy artillery fire, driving the rebel skirmishers out of their works. Our whole line of battle then moved forward most gallantly, notwithstanding the determined opposition of the rebels, and with loud shouts carried the enemy's first line of intrenchments. Gen. Johnson is in command of the 14th corps in place of Palmer, relieved at his own request. Gen. King is in command of Johnson's old division. Gen. D. Morgan is in command of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis division, Davis being sick.

I herewith send you particulars of

THE CHARGE OF THE 1ST BRIGADE, 3D DIVISION, 23D ARMY CORPS, ON THE 6TH OF AUGUST.

About ten o'clock a. m., the 1st Brigade, composed of the 100th Ohio, commanded by Colonel Sleveln, 104th Ohio, by Lieut. Col. Stearling, 8th Tennessee, by Major Jordan, and the 112th Illinois, by Lieut. Col. Bands, Brig. Gen. Riley, commanding the Division, was ordered to make a charge upon the enemy's works.

Gen. Cox with staff was on the field, and gave directions to Gen. Riley, during a sweeping fire of the enemy, which is composed of grape and canister, which is admirable and characteristic of him. The man who can exhibit a moral fearlessness on such an occasion, we feel that he has reached the very summit of human greatness.

When the order was given to charge, the brigade moved forward with an unfaltering line. Waiver would do credit to anything on record. Napoleon's veteran columns never exhibited more true courage than did the 1st brigade of the 3d division in the charge on the 6th. Not only any troops, but any officers and men could do disparage the rebel bravery of the 100th and 108th Ohio, and 112th Illinois, whose list of killed and wounded tell in unmistakable language, of the part they took in the conflict. I wish to speak of the 8th Tennessee, in connection with an incident worthy of note.

No regiment ever charged in better line, or went into action and fought more bravely, than did the 8th Tennessee. When within a few rods, some out a few yards, from the enemy's works in open view, without shelter of protection, yet giving shot for shot, they pressed forward, hoping and hoping that relief might come for nearly two hours, and only falling back when ordered, bringing off nearly all their wounded. The colors of the regiment fell, and the color corporal were both killed or mortally wounded, having carried the colors within a few feet of the enemy's works. About the time they were ordered to fall back, creeping quietly through the low bushes, a rebel officer, having ordered his men not to shoot unless the Yankees should shoot first, announced that he was going to make a flag of truce speech, and that they should not shoot him, turned over their works and began by saying, "I am going to make a speech." "Shoot away, and I might have you all killed, but I don't want to. I intend to capture you; you had better surrender, if you don't we have a brigade of cavalry in the rear of us here and can shoot you down if you attempt to get away." The men soon "reckoned" they "couldn't see it," and having got the signal from their officers, they quietly crawled in into the low bushes, and so all not wounded worked their way skillfully back, crawling for two hundred yards or more until they got back to their own lines.

The enemy's works were protected by palisades in front, on top they had large logs which filled closely down to their works, with barrel pens between the logs, through which they fired and view our men. The charge was unsuccessful, but surely as brave and skillfully managed as any during the campaign.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

The Recent Assault on Enemy's Lines.

THE POSITION OF OUR FORCES

Nearing the Works of the Enemy.

CINCINNATI, August 15.

The *Commercial's* Atlanta correspondent gives an account of the action of the 6th, in which the 23d corps lost over five hundred men in a partially unsuccessful assault on the enemy's line. At last accounts, Gen. Schofield's line was advanced three miles northwest of Atlanta, and within a mile and a half of the Macon road.

The *Gazette* has Atlanta advices to the 10th. Since Schofield's movement on the 5th to reach the Macon road, nothing important has been done. These movements have been partially successful, and the right of the line has assumed a position three miles north of Decatur and about a mile from the railroad line, and thence extends north around the city to the Chattanooga road. Sherman is making gradual approaches, and is now upon the enemy's works, with works nearly as strong as theirs. It is thought Hood has received reinforcements.

NASHVILLE, August 15.

Several correspondents of the different papers have arrived here from below, as they anticipate no early movements of importance.

Gen. M'Cook's Successful Raid.

Rebel Cavalry Threaten Henderson.

The Citizens Flying Northward.

LOUISVILLE, August 15.

We learn from an officer of the 2d Indiana cavalry that in the late raid McCook started out with 2,200 men entirely independent of Stoneman, captured and destroyed 1160 wagons, over 4,000 mules and horses, vast quantities of quartermasters and commissary stores, destroyed the railroad and telegraph at Palmetto and both sides of Lovejoy's station, and captured 1,000 prisoners, of whom seventy-two were commissioned officers, including General Ross and most of his Tennessee brigade. McCook was surrounded near Newman by Wheeler, Rodd

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, (entrance on Penn street.) Exception Rooms and Daylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Potah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country with a full corps of skilful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying the Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIId DISTRICT:

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Union County Nominations.

State Senator—THOS. J. BIGHAM.

Representatives—JOHN P. GLASS, R. A. COLVILLE, ALFRED SLACK, SAMUEL CHADWICK, GEORGE Y. MCKEE, HANS B. HERRON.

Prothonotary—JACOB H. WALTER.

County Commissioner—ARCHIBALD PILLOW.

Coroner—EDWARDS CLAWSON.

Director of Poor—R. H. DAVIS.

An Institution Wanted.

On Saturday morning a girl aged about sixteen years was taken before the Mayor of this city, charged with incorrigibility and threatening the life of her mother. The girl said to the Mayor: "Mayor I am a bad girl; I know I am bad, and what is more, I intend to remain bad. It does me good to be bad. I like it, and it I live for eighty years I'll be bad still. You can do what you like with me. It won't change me a bit. You can't make me better, for I am determined to be bad as long as I live." It appears that this subject has already been in the House of Refuge for a while, but without having experienced any change in her manners. The Mayor knew not what to do with her, inasmuch as the authorities at the House of Refuge declined to receive her again, owing to her very troublesome character. Authorities of public institutions do not like trouble The institutions appear to be made for authorities only. We think that the Christian benevolence of Pittsburgh has advanced sufficiently to warrant its people in making the proper provision for such girls as the one referred to. When parents fail to have restraint over their children it belongs to society to assume the charge of them, and to put into operation such instrumentalities as the circumstances call for. Otherwise what is merely a temporary charge may become a perpetual burthen.

That we need a Reformatory institution, possessed of all the humane appliances for the redemption of fallen mortals in this city, is openly confessed in the refusal to admit this girl to the House of Refuge because "they have had enough of her." Perhaps it would require an institution to reform the House of Refuge. If they assert that "they have had enough" of a girl whom they have turned out without accomplishing their mission in regard to her, surely then, we need some persons to do the benevolent work of that institution. It is impossible for its officers to have *enough* of any inmate sent there for reform until the benefit shall have been conferred upon the individual and upon the community, when the existence of the institution presupposes. If, however, the House of Refuge fails in its mission, that, no reason why we should be left without a resort in cases such as the one to which we have called attention. If there is one public virtue which has been more evident than any other during the present war, we deem it to be the benevolence—the generous charity of our people, in the support of the Christian and Sanitary Commissions, and the hundred other avenues through which aid has been administered to the men who are fighting the battles of the Union, and this too, notwithstanding the fact that the Government is expected to make all necessary provisions for the comfort of the army. Now, what we mean by this allusion is this, that the existence of the House of Refuge does not preclude the exercise of an exalted missionary spirit on the part of the Christian ladies of our city in an independent institution where all the force of the benevolent graces would be arrayed in order to win the hearts of vicious youth into the paths of propriety, and to fit them for taking their places in society, not to be its terror, but is honor. It is one of the rights of the people of a community to preserve its integrity, and one of the appointed means of doing this is by benevolent institutions. The city of New York is full of such, and is constantly appealing to the West for help and is constantly getting it. This naturally suggests the question:—Can we do for ourselves what we are in the habit of helping others to do. That such a girl as the one whose case has developed the want of a suitable reformatory institution, should be abandoned because the House of Refuge "had enough of her," is a disgrace—an outrage upon the community. If we would save our city from becoming such a pest house of vice and crime as Chicago, the influence of our Christian people must be exerted in our own behalf. Chicago has been compelled, for want of a Magdalen Asylum, and for want of active Christian effort, to drive forth abandoned women from its gates to become the centers of moral corruption in other cities. We appeal to the sense of the citizens of Pittsburgh to say whether such neglect, such idleness, such carelessness of the evils which surround us should longer exist. Let it not be said that we are figuring largely on the lists of the charitable in the East while our own needs are so extensive. Christian duty dictates the course to be pursued. Who will move to obey?

Reverse the Case.

If GRANT was penned up by LEE in Washington; if SHERMAN was defending Cincinnati, besieged by HOOD; if a rebel fleet was moving up Delaware Bay, towards Philadelphia; if the territory held by the Federal armies had become reduced over one-half since the war began; if the resources of the North were exhausted and the patience of the people worn out; if thus stood the case, then we would stand where the rebels Stand, and our case would be something approaching to what theirs is to-day, though in reality not so bad. We ask the candid reader to weigh the case as it really is to-day—with GRANT at Petersburg, SHERMAN at Atlanta, FARRAGUT at Mobile, SHERIDAN in the Shenandoah Valley, and then let him reverse it. Would not the fact that GRANT did not sally out from Washington and drive LEE back to Richmond, be a disheartening fact? If SHERMAN did not march out from Cincinnati, and drive HOOD across the river, would it not be a confession that we were on our last legs? If Fort Delaware had surrendered and Philadelphia was about to fall, would it not be a disheartening prospect? If EARLY was marching beyond the Alleghenies, threatening PITTSBURGH and the rich districts of Pennsylvania, would anything be wanting to complete the proof of inability to sustain our cause?

And yet Mobile is falling, if it has not already fallen. LEE does not, because he cannot, attack GRANT, but remains trenchulous on the defensive. HOOD is at bay, disastrously whipped, at Atlanta. SHERIDAN marches towards Lynchburg, driving EARLY before him. And yet there are those who are disposed to croak because the prospect is not bright! What would they have? Ask the rebel what the prospect is, and he will tell you, if he speak the truth, that he would gladly reverse the chances. Chances! What chances have the rebels? Can LEE drive GRANT from Petersburg? Can HOOD whip SHERMAN? Can Mobile resist FARRAGUT, destroy his fleet and restore her own? Can the Confederacy call from the ground men to reinforce her armies? Can stones be turned to bread and pot-metal to gold?

Let men not be deluded by self-imposed doubts. The real, indisputable truth is, the rebellion is on its last legs—the only question is, how long it can stand so.

FROM ALTOONA.

Altoona as a Place of Resort—Its Appearance and Population—Hotels—Pittsburghers—Pennsylvania Railroad and its Officers—Bedford and Cresson Springs—Fast-day at Bedford—President Buchanan—An Incident.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ALTOONA, August 14, 1864.

Some time has elapsed since you last heard from me, and I begin to fear that you will think I have become unfaithful. Such, however, is not the case. Nothing has lately occurred here worthy of mention, and I thought I had no right to take up the space of your paper with my letters unless I was able to tell your hosts of readers something they would like to know.

Altoona appears to be growing in popularity as a place to pass a few days of the "heated term," but the hotels are not able to accommodate a tithe of those who would like to rusticate awhile. There are not the same attractions here which are to be found at Cresson and Bedford, but there are the same means of acquiring the substantial benefits of a short absence from the city as at those places. Change of air and diet, beauty of scenery and all that sort of thing, contribute more to the physical comfort than the gay dissipation, balls, parties, midnight revelries and debaucheries inseparably connected with our fashionable summer resorts.

The only hotel of note here is the "Logan House," conducted by D. R. Miller & Co., who several years ago kept the "St. Charles" in your city. This house is constantly crowded, and every day many persons, at a distance write to secure rooms, but cannot be accommodated. Its capacity for lodging is very limited, but what there is of it is excellent. Its table is generally well supplied, and will most favorably compare with that of the most of hotels East and West. It is supplied to a great extent from a farm owned by the proprietors in the neighborhood of Sewickley. *En passant* I will remark that your pleasing correspondent "H.," from Philadelphia, a few days ago wrote rather unjustly of this house. If travelers fail to get enough to eat they should attribute it to the accidents of traveling. It sometimes occurs that three trains arrive here at once, and that four and five hundred persons have to be fed in twenty minutes. If each guest has to be waited upon exclusively by one servant, as many persons suppose is their right, an army of servants would scarcely be sufficient. The railroad timetable is so arranged that the trains arrive here in succession with sufficient time between them to allow the guests of one train to be served before the next arrives. But sometimes, as I have already said, the trains come in together owing to delays on the road, and then the capacity of the house is roughly tested. As accidents will happen, such things should be endured. I write this in no fault finding mood, but as a justexamination of the complaint made by your correspondent. Mr. Miller is ably assisted by his sons, who are courteous and accommodating young gentlemen.

There are several families here from Pittsburgh and Philadelphia who are well known to most of your readers, but having no ambition to be a Jenkins I will not name them.

The population of this place according to the last census was about five thousand. It has greatly increased since then, however, being now, as I am informed by persons who have ample means for knowing, between six and eight thousand. It has excellent water and gas works, and is supplied with both those conveniences of excellent qualities, and in sufficient quantity. I am sorry that to be truthful I must say that in the building of the town but little attention has been paid to either beauty of style or comfort, although a decided improvement in those respects is now visible.

My observations have led me to believe that the moral condition of the people is unusually good. A drunken man is rarely, very rarely seen. There are ten churches in the town where services are held, and there are several more in course of erection and to be erected. The churches are always all well filled This is a matter for decided encouragement in so young a place.

There is also a very promising and flourishing Mercantile Library, which is quite an attraction to the young men. It possesses a good selection of books and a cabinet of excellent anatomical, geological and botanical collections. I acknowledge myself under obligations to its gentlemanly President, Mr. R. H. Lamborn, who kindly extended me the courtesies of the Library.

The extensive machine shops and other buildings of the Penn-sylvania Railroad have been repeatedly described to your readers, and I need not attempt the task. Although extensive additions have been made from time to time, they are still inadequate to the constantly increasing wants of the Company. The shops are under the management of Mr. I. C. Brastow, one of the most accomplished Master Mechanics in the country, and give employment to over seven hundred persons, and could they be obtained, several hundred more would be employed.

In addition to the ordinary work of the road, the largest Section of the great iron bridge for the Pittsburgh and Steubenville railroad across the Ohio river at Steubenville, is being made here, and will be completed in a short time. It is the heaviest piece of work of the kind I have ever seen. This section is intended to span the channel, and is between three and four hundred feet long. The Engineer of this bridge is Mr. Lenville, of your city, under whose personal supervision the other four sections are being made in Pittsburgh.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is a great institution, but it is as loyal as it is great. The last annual report shows that the gross receipts from all sources in 1863, amounted to almost *thirteen millions* of dollars, and that the net profits were nearly five millions. It is not an easy matter to comprehend the amount of business necessary to realize such immense earnings. The indications are that the business for this year will be very largely increased.

A few days ago I noted a news item going the rounds of the papers stating that the locomotives on the Western roads are being altered to coal-burners. This alteration has been in progress on this road for some time past, and it will not be long before all their Engines have been converted into coal-burners. The cost of fuel by this means is being reduced yearly. In 1857 the cost per 100 miles run was $7.59, while in 1863 it was $5.37—being a saving of $2.22. Of course the greatly increased price of coal will not admit of any reduction in the cost for the present year.

At the close of 1863 this company had 5,715 cars upon their road, 173 of which were for passenger transportation. This number has been very largely increased during the year, and will at the close of the year be fully forty *per cent* greater. I mention these things merely that your readers may have a sort of an idea how big a Railroad company is. Thousands of persons travel over this road yearly to whom my figures will seem exaggerated.

I have said that this road is as loyal as it is great. I judge from the character of its officers and from what I know of its operations. In one of my previous letters, I told you that the company maintained at their own cost a large force of scouts and an excellent corps of telegraph operators, to whom the military authorities owed the most reliable information in regard to the movements of the rebels in the neighborhood of the border.

The gentlemanly and efficient General Superintendent, Enoch Lewis, Esq., has had this matter under his personal control, and so thoroughly has he managed it, that it has repeatedly been complimented by the authorities.

In this same connection, I must mention one of the most modest and unassuming officers of the road, W. H. Wilson, Esq., the accomplished Chief Engineer. I have never met a more courteous and affable gentleman. There is no man in the State who has such a thorough knowledge of the geography and topography of Pennsylvania as has Mr. Wilson. He is constantly consulted by the military authorities, and without fee or reward furnishes them with most reliable maps of such districts where danger is apprehended, and with such other information as is necessary for them to possess. But I must take care that I do not fall into fulsome laudation and will stop with these general facts. I would defeat my own purpose were I to praise without discrimination.

The people of this place have always responded with great alacrity to all the President's call for troops, and previous to that of July, had eighty men in excess of all their quotas. Under the last call their quota will be about one hundred and ten, and although but thirty men are needed, they are engaged in recruiting a full company with abundant promise of success. This is an excellent record, surely.

Bedford and Cresson have been full to overflowing this season. From the former we have not had very favorable reports, as the Copperheads have congregated there in large numbers. It was proposed by them to observe the President's Fast day by a dance and merry making. This was objected to by all the loyal people there. The question was put to a vote, and, the Copperheads being in the majority, carried it in favor of the dance. The day solemnly set apart by our Chief Magistrate for the people to humble themselves before an offended God, and to implore Him for mercy upon us as a nation, was desecrated by scenes of revelry, dissipation and debauchery! And this by professed lovers of constitutional authority! Notwithstanding this the loyal people desired to observe the day in the manner recommended by the President, and to that end requested a Philadelphia clergyman to conduct religious services. He, however, having a sympathy for rebellion, refused to comply, in deference to the already expressed will of the majority. What a libel on God's ministers he must be? I wonder that he ever opens his profane lips in the Lord's service, since the *majority* of mankind do not profess religion. Nor is this all. Centering among the Copperheads was a woman from Georgia, the widow of an officer in the rebel army, who boasted of having in her trunk a rebel flag and a Confederate riding habit and hat, which she intended to display and wear for the admiration of her Northern friends. Her friends, however, advised her that it would be impolitic to do so, and she accordingly left it unworn.

I am reminded just here of a little incident in which ex-President Buchanan displayed the evil his heart contains towards all those who unqualifiedly support the government in the war against rebellion. An officer high in authority in this State, whose manly, patriotic zeal and efforts in the great cause have endeared him to all loyal people, was at Bedford when Mr. Buchanan was. When the loyal man first saw the "old Public Functionary" approaching where he sat, he rose from his chair, and, with the politeness for which he is noted, addressed him a courteous salute. The miserable old man, forgetting that he once claimed to be a gentleman, glanced at him angrily with his leering one eye, gave him the "cut direct," and passed on without any return for his polite recognition. I write this just as an eye witness told it to me, and I vouch for the reliability of my informant. The loyal people soon avoided the man upon whom rests the responsibility of so much of the blood now deluging the land.

My letter has grown so much on my hands that I must stop, leaving many things unwritten which I intended to write. S.

Personal.

Mrs Grant, the widow of a British officer of note, has been arrested on a charge of setting fire to her own house to obtain the insurance.

A lady died last week in Orange, N. J., after an extraordinary sickness of twenty-seven years, during twenty-five years of which she did not leave her bed. She was first affected with an internal tumor above the heart, which led to a combination of diseases with which she has since suffered.

A sarcophagus of marble, after the old English style and cruciform in shape, is to be placed over the grave of the late Rev. Thomas Starr King by the Unitarian parish in San Francisco. The transfer of the remains and the services on the occasion will take place during the stay of Rev. Dr. Bellows in California, and the service on the occasion will be conducted by him.

Hon. Cornell Jewett *officially* reports to "the people" of Buffalo as follows:

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, August 9.

Joseph Warren, Esq., S. G. Cornell, Esq., and others:

Being delegated on behalf of the citizens of Buffalo, I report that there is no foundation whatever, for the rumor in regard to a rebel raid on Buffalo and Lockport. Sanders says that it is a Copperhead canard, and he with other high-toned Southern sentiment is indignant at the imputation that they would countenance such a mode of warfare. For purpose here being "cancelliata, nor fritate—an example worthy of imitation. Amusement in a withdrawal of the note "To whom it may concern."

WM. CORNELL JEWETT.

The Buffalo *Express* proposes a medal, a monument or a dime subscription to the gentlemen who have been instrumental in bringing out Jewett again.

A clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church—Rev. Henry G. Perry, assistant minister of Trinity Church, Naperville, Illinois—has a small pamphlet addressed "to the bishops, priests, deacons and laity" of his church, in which he urges that at the next Triennial convention the rubric be so amended as to render it optional with the clergy to say or omit the prayer for the President of the United States. He says that the other denominations, using only extempore prayers, can word them so as ambiguously that no offense can be given to secessionists, while the Protestant Episcopal clergy are obliged to use the bold plain words which are so obnoxious to the people of those southern districts now occupied by the federal army, and that hereafter the Episcopal Church is losing its members and its influence. Mr. Perry argues that as the Episcopal Church already has in its liturgy a prayer, great partiality is thereby shown to Romanists and "dissenters," who can do as they please, secessionists and traitors in the North as well as the rebels in the South, and that he is much gratified with the ingenious sophistries of the discontented Perry.

Mr. A. Carter Wilder, representative in Congress from the state of Kansas, has issued an address to his constituents, detailing his services of the last session of their constitution among the measures which Mr. Wilder supported actively are the bill to establish a bureau of Freedmen, the reconstruction bill which Mr. Lincoln refused to approve, the Internal Revenue act, the Tariff, the bill to raise and equalize the pay of soldiers without regard to color or descent, the amendment to the constitution prohibiting slavery, the Enrollment bill, the Confiscation bill, and several acts for Nebraska, Colorado and Nevada. He opposed against admission of the spurious representatives from Louisiana, Arkansas and Old Virginia. He says: "I have always refused to reject the representatives claiming to have been delegated by Louisiana, Arkansas and Old Virginia to assist in framing laws for your government, as no senator affecting to represent Old Virginia has been giving all the aid that has been wanted from states only in the Union by way of anticipation. So far as the House is concerned, and so far as the Senate, except as to this Old Dominion senator, we wait the reorganization of the revolted states, before we admit them to meddle in the government of those who went not astray. It is one thing to rejoice in the recovery of a lost sheep; it is quite another to make him a bell-wether and set him to leading the flock."

A few days ago a British officer in uniform went to visit the Kearsarge in the port of Deal, in England, and on stepping on board said in a joking way to the Yankee sailor who presented arms to him at the gangway: "I suppose this is the first time you were ever boarded by an Englishman?" "Oh, no, sir," said the sailor, "we were boarded by sixty the other day at Cherbourg.

The rumor that the first volume of Napoleon's "Life of Cæsar" had been finished and destroyed again is positively contradicted. The MS. is still setting up in the imperial library, and the type stands complete ely ready for the printing off as soon as the final slip go forth. It is, however, most rigidly guarded, and under lock and key.

Mr. Mudie's library in London has passed into the hands of a limited liability company. The property has been divided into £100,000 worth of shares; and of this sum Mr. Mudie retains possession of £50,000. He also continues his services and powers as managing director, at a salary of £1,000 a year.

Sir Robert Peel says that the farmers of Ireland have £14,000,000 sterling in banks, and, despite all that has been said and written, there are abundant evidences of the growing prosperity of the country.

A bill has been introduced into Parliament requiring the clergymen of the Established Church to omit as a part of the first lesson when it may so happen, the selections from the Apocrypha, such as the story of Tobit and the fish.

The correspondent of the *Evening Post*, now on a tour of observation and pleasure, after describing some of his troubles on steamboats and railroad cars, simmers the subject down as follows: It is notorious that hotel clerks, steam boat clerks, railroad employees, and the forbidding females who attend refreshment stands —all persons who have the public in their power—are curt, insolent, disagreeable. Like the people in the circumlocution office, they view the public as a Mighty Beast of burden, to be constantly pestered, insulted and abused. This appears to be the inevitable result of wielding a little brief authority. Tyranny is inherent in human nature. The same spirit is peculiarly amplified in the professional politician. Necessarily, for instance, a crop of ignorantly despotic provost marshals and similar creatures of the day is springing up like weeds. To these petty despotisms the Public which in the main is a sort of big, mild, modest, blundering, cumbersome, soft-hearted, broken-down, well tamed old Elephant, submits with the most lazy indifference. It eats refuse food, fees waiters for bringing it; it is snubbed and lied to by officials; it sleeps wherever it may be ordered; it pays liberally, and when the yoke chafes a little too much it grumbles and submits—perhaps swears—and again submits to its tyrants, the colored waiters, the brakesmen, the hotel clerks. No one else who chooses to abuse it. Under such a host of tyrants, there is but one fact to be remembered by such individual members of the traveling public as may desire decent treatment. Be mild, modest, and retiring, and you will be snubbed, and swindled, and cheated. Be firm and disagreeable, and you will be treated with respect and enjoy comfort. Show a bold face to the tyrants of the travelling routine, and, like all of their race, they will prove to be cowards. "Resist the devil and he will flee from you."

General Intelligence.

The restriction preventing mustering officers, including district provost marshals, from mustering in recruits for new organizations has been removed. Volunteers can enter any organization, new or old, and serve for one, two or three years. The high bounties ought to stimulate recruiting, and from all we can learn the quota of the city will be filled, if the ward committees continue their exertions.

Quite an interesting "relic" was destroyed in the recent burning of the Springfield Music Hall. This was a heavily gilded door, with festoons of flowers and bunches of fruit, in cast iron. It was one of eight doors, which were cast in Paris for the palace of the Pasha of Egypt, at Alexandria. This was one sent to the World's Fair, at London, in 1851, and was afterwards exhibited at the Crystal Palace, in New York, as a sample of French art. Its original cost was $8,000. Mr. Haynes, the proprietor of Music Hall, had purchased it for the purpose of putting it up in the building.

On Sunday last a drove of about three thousand sheep passed through Sparta, Wisconsin, *en route* for Minnesota. The following day another drove of twelve hundred went through on their way to the Minnesota country. The raising of sheep is a profitable investment.

The police have been engaged for some time past in ferretting out individuals selling liquor at retail without license and have succeeded in getting the names of eighty-five persons thus engaged against whom warrants have been issued.

The Chicago Board of Trade, an honorable body of merchants, have now in the field six regiments of infantry and one battery of artillery, all recruited through their well known liberality and patriotism—keeping individually providing substitutes for the army.

The Eua Claire *Free Press* says the Methodist Church of that place was struck by lightning on the 29th ult., while the community were partaking of the sacrament. A number of persons were severely shocked, but none seriously injured. Damage to the building was slight.

An army correspondent writing from Morris Island, S. C., says:—Here on this Island I have an opportunity to witness seige operations upon the grandest scale. In my reading of history I find nothing more stupendous. Certainly Sebastopol was as nothing to it. Day and night the roar of the artillery is kept up—one, two and three hundred pound Parrotts, Dahigrens and mortars—and if one needed excitement, I think that here he might find all he could crave. Forts Wagner, Gregg, and Sumter, on the northern extremity of the Island, keep an unceasing fire upon Sumter. Other batteries, which are more effective, and monitors with a capacity not yet fully tested, combine to make a force which may be truly called prodigious.

The New York Ladies' Educational Union, a Society for the relief of deceased and disabled soldiers, have just received a donation of 20,000 from the estate of the late John Rose.

The total number of deaths in Brooklyn during the past week was 175, of whom 32 were men, women 26, boys 55, girls 62.

We have an account of the gross public income of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the year ending the 30th of June. The total revenue amounted to £69,992,939 8s, and the total expenditure (including £900,000 for fortifications) to £67,543,078 2s 2d leaving an excess of income over expenditure of £2,449,882 9s 10d, which amounted to £7,859,271 8s 3d.

In New Zealand extensive gold fields have been lately discovered near Nelson, at Wakamarina, and the quantity taken per man is enormous. A curious circumstance connected with the discovery carries us back to the history of that of Potosi. Two diggers felled a birch tree on the verge of the river, and looking around its roots they found fifteen pounds of gold.

The whole quantity of salt inspected on the Onondagua Salt Springs Reservation, from January 1st to July 13th, 1864, is 2,686,801 bushels. The whole quantity inspected during the same time in 1863, was 2,838,311 bushels; decrease, 195,513 bushels. The price has been again advanced.

A fire took place at Pennington, Vt., on Thursday morning, by which the Congregational Church was valued at $15,000, was destroyed; partly insured.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* seasonably reminds us that many fruits may be preserved with little or no sugar. He says of "Currants, gooseberries, peaches and pears require no sugar to preserve them. Raspberries and blackberries do not require more than four ounces of sugar to a pound of fruit, and strawberries but little more. We have now the different kinds, nearly as fresh and good as when first gathered. Put them up the same as if you used the usual quantity of sugar; that is, expel the cold air by heating the fruit after it is placed in the jars, by setting them jars in cold water, which heat to boiling. The jars that we use are self-sealing, with zinc covers, which can be screwed on before the jar is removed from the hot water. We have never lost a jar of fruit put up in them.

A vein of rich iron ore has recently been discovered at Walnut Grove, N. J, and is eleven feet wide. A portion of it runs along the surface of the ground, and from appearance can be mined for at least two years without the use of machinery. The vein contains about eighty per cent. of iron ore.

A Trenton (N. J.) paper says: "In this vicinity the tobacco crop now appears to be very promising. Several acres on Savage's Island, opposite this city, are now in tobacco, and it gives promise of a fine yield.

A severe thunder and hail storm visited Westerly, R. I., last Sunday. Some of the hail stones measured four inches in circumference, and a man who tasted of the hail said it was smoky.

The citizens of New Haven, Ct., have resolved to devote $100,000 to obtaining recruits, and a town meeting will be called to vote the money.

A new Horticultural Hall is going up in Boston, on Tremont street, between Broomfield and Montgomery place; and it is to be one of the most elegant structures in that city.

A "sea serpent" has appeared in a pond in Webster, Massachusetts, where he was seen by two men the other day, who were too much frightened to ask him why he had taken to fresh water.

Railway Matters.

Baltimore is somewhat elated over the prospects of an early completion of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway, by means of which the merchants of that city will be enabled to ship merchandise direct to the great city of the West. A large force is now at work on this railway, and the bridges and culverts are nearly all erected, and the materials for such as are not finished have been delivered on the line; about three-quarters of the grading is completed, and twenty miles of the tracks are already laid. The Company expect to open the road for traffic as early as the close of lake navigation. In addition to the large business between Chicago and Cincinnati and Louisville, already secured to this route, it will open a new first-class line from Chicago to Pittsburg, nearly one hundred miles longer, however, than the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway, and will, no doubt, attract a fair share of that business now sent to Chicago by Baltimore and the Eastern cities. We learn that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, as well as private parties in Baltimore have made liberal subscriptions to the Company's mortgage bonds; that some very successful negotiations of these bonds have been made in Europe, through the Company's bankers, realizing a large per cent. over par, and that the prospects of the enterprise generally are very promising. By the line to Chicago from Baltimore in use at present, over the Baltimore and Ohio Road, the distance is three hundred and fifty miles, but the new route, here proposed, reduces this forty-two miles in distance, and with such arrangements as will avoid any break of bulk, or change of cars for passengers, between Bellaire on the Ohio river and the city of Chicago. Additional advantages from the completion of the Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line will be derived from the fact that, by using the Marietta road, passengers will have an opportunity of visiting Cincinnati *en route* to Chicago, and freights between Baltimore and the Northwest can be transported with equal facility *via* Parkersburg or Bellaire. At present the Baltimore and Ohio go trade and travel over the Baltimore and Ohio route is very largely accommodated by the Michigan Southern and Cleveland and Toledo roads, from Chicago to Monroeville, thence by the Newark, Mansfield and Sandusky, from Monroeville to Newark, thirty-three miles east of Columbus on the Central Ohio road, and thence to Benwood Crossing, four miles below Wheeling, where the Baltimore and Ohio is reached.

In reviewing this subject, however, says the Baltimore *American*, one cannot help reflecting upon the inestimable advantages of all of the possible lines between Baltimore and the Northwest, possessed by the Connellsville route, designed to connect Cumberland and Pittsburg, by which Baltimore is at once brought into the most direct and speedy association with the great agricultural and manufacturing districts of Western Pennsylvania and the rich and rapidly growing cities and states of the whole northwestern lake region. We think it not amiss to say that any reflection on this subject establishes, beyond controversy, the importance to the interests of Baltimore of the Connellsville line, and we cannot but express our regret that we see, in the unfortunate conflict of parties on that subject, so serious an interference with the prospect of its early completion.

During the past ten years there have been built at the West 3656 miles of railroad, at a cost of $225,294,913, mostly by States and the aided capital. The Illinois Central Railroad Company alone brought into Illinois $30,000,000, mostly by Eastern capitalists, and built a road which embraced 700,000 acres of land, and the company to sell $20,000,000 more to actual settlers, making over $60,000,000 concentrated in this State by the operations of one company. The chief effect of this has been to swell the aggregate grain receipts at Chicago during ten years, to 158,544,871 bushels, which, at an average price for sixty-six cents per bushel, (the value for 1860 at Chicago,) would be worth $120,000,000, thus exceeding by $31,000,000 the cost of the railroads, through the agency of which the grain was made available, in the last year, increased to 27,697,509 bushels, the Southern routes being closed; and in 1863 the amount was 20,150,590 bushels. These figures but indicate the extent of that prosperity which has developed so rapidly during the last ten years in the northern section of the West.

The Michigan Southern road earned in July, 1864, $279,126; same time in 1863, $188,141—increase, $90,985.

The Rock Island road earned for the month of July, 1864, $105,103; same time, 1863, $140,563—increase, $64,585.

BURNING OF CHAMBERSBURG.

BY AN EYE WITNESS.

About three o'clock on Friday afternoon, July 29th, Gen. Couch informed us that the enemy were advancing in force from Mercersburg, that they *could* reach Chambersburg in three hours, and yet they might not come at all. We were also informed that the rebels were too strong to be successfully resisted. Our cavalry force of twenty-four men disputed, with their five hundred, every inch of the road from Mercersburg to within a mile and a half of Chambersburg, where they were reinforced at three o'clock Saturday morning, (30th,) by one cannon and seventy-two men. Here, on the brow of a high hill, the last stand was made by the handful of brave men. When the enemy had advanced within four hundred yards of the cannon, they being entirely unconscious of our having only five shots were fired in rapid succession, producing marked effect upon their compact body, after which they made a rapid retreat through the streets of the town, unpursued by the enemy, who were afraid to enter till day light. In the meantime Averill's train had been passing through the town for hours, together with a large body of farm horses and cattle. It was justly thought, by the officers in command, to be of great importance that this train should not be captured, as the amounts and the last desperate stand was made outside of the town. The train was saved, and Major Menedy and Captain Swearingen, of Gen. Couch's staff, were among the very last to leave, Maj. Menedy having left but a short time before. Here permit me to express my personal regard and admiration for General Couch and his staff, who certainly did all that could with the limited force at their command.

About this time I heard the singing of three shells thrown into or over the town. At daylight the enemy advanced into the town, taking possession. As soon as they had had their breakfast, General McCausland demanded $500,000 in currency, and was peremptorily refused. On the instant the town was fired in some fifty places, without a word of warning to any one. The very citizens whom McCausland had arrested, and from whom he had made the demand, found their houses fired before they reached their homes.

Pending the negotiation, stores and dwellings were broken open, the robbers helping themselves to whatever pleased their fancy. I was in my house with my wife and two children, and also a lady whose husband was taken to Richmond last summer, her little boy and sister. The earliest warning we received was from the smoke—that poured through the house, and from some one knocking at the door and crying: "If there is any one in this house, for God's sake leave, for it is all on fire." I gathered my family together, and left with the clothes I had upon my person; two of the ladies not having time even to get their bonnets. Having gone from the front of the house, I ascended the stairs to see if any had been left, in the haste. After examining all the rooms, I met two of the infuriated wretches rushing up the stairs as I hurried down. At this time the house was filled with blinding smoke. I locked the front door, hoping that the unwelcome visitors would not be able to find their way out.

If the skeletons of the two brutes could be found in those ruins, I'd thank God that the house was burned; and I'd not exchange that old key for a new house.

I immediately hurried after my charge, and found them struggling their way through the streets thronged with hurrying women and children, the pavements blocked up by the rebels, who had ridden their horses in every imaginable way to hinder the course of the fugitives. The entire line was filled with smoke and flame, and almost impassible. After we had reached a temporary shelter, my wife returned to the scene of destruction, as a bird to its nest, and on her way was stopped before a burning house, in which a corpse was lying, and a little child at the point of death. The dead woman was gotten out with difficulty and laid upon the pavement, the smoke and fire coming out of the window. The child was barely rescued and placed in her arms, when an officer in front of the house called out to his men: "Boys, remember Hanover Junction!" Then, and there, I covered the child and said: "Here is a dying babe we have saved from the house you have fired—Is your revenge sweet?" Shocked, the fellows must have been, and said, "No, ma'am. He followed her some distance, and leaning down, asked her earnestly, "Madam, can I save something for you?" Her answer was: "No, it is too late, I have lost all." Warned to leave the house in which we had taken refuge, a party of us left, but soon became separated, and I lost my little boy, aged about ten, and did not see him till the next day, at which time neither he nor I had walked, a distance of twelve miles. The rest of us kept on the edge of the burning town, and for three or four hours, watched the progress of the flames.

One of the saddest sights I ever witnessed was the burning of the old Academy. I watched it burn from my window. Fifteen years of association as scholar and teacher were annihilated in the course of one short hour. My attention was then drawn to the flag staff, in the centre of the public square, and we all, of our party as well as others, expressed an ardent hope that it might stand from which the American flag might wave even, over the ruins of the town; but we returned to the unfortunate house of a friend, and spent the night in gazing upon the ruins of our once happy and beautiful town.

The conduct of the rebel soldiery was barbarous in the extreme, though there were many honorable exceptions. Bundles were fired upon women's backs, ladies were forced to carry back into the houses articles of clothing that they had taken out, bonnets were jammed down and danced upon the furniture and articles of value and ornament, women's persons were searched in the most indecent manner, watches and full pocket-books were taken from them, even from their rooms, while their houses were on fire. Trunks were rifled after being dragged by the owners from the burning buildings, and were made to be instantly broken. Every thing was done to add to the terror and confusion of the panic stricken women and children. Soon the flames of the fire in the middle of the town lighted up the scene. Families were separated, and distracted fathers and mothers could be seen every where, seeking amid the confusion for those who were missing, while no selfishness was apparent. Every one was willing to aid and sympathize with his neighbor. No one complained, no one lost hope; stout defiance of the accursed enemy was the sentiment uttering. A rebel officer stopped me, saying: "Sir, cannot a little money be raised to satisfy that —— brute, McCausland?" "A little money would not satisfy the fiend of the town." My answer was: "If ten cents would do it, it would not be forthcoming. Burn and be damned—we can rebuild." Such, always was the thought, and often expressed. One rebel came running towards me waving his hands, saying "Horrible, horrible—I did at think it could be done." Standing on the hill-tops, many of them had received orders before they entered the town *to burn every house in it*, and yet another informed me that their object was to effect an entire destruction, and if they could burn it, in some cases, the women attempted to extinguish the fire, and were always prevented by threats and personal violence. Some were taken from their houses, others were struck, and in some instances pistols were drawn upon them. One lady had a bucket of water which she had brought to extinguish the fire, thrown into her face. In almost every case the sick and infirm were *hindered* from leaving their homes. There appeared to be a desire on the part of the fiends to have some burned, if possible, *by accident*. One rebel who helped a lady to save some of her clothing, was seen led out of the town handcuffed. Still another, who had been forced to be persuaded to save some property, said, as he left the house that he refused to fire; "Madam, you have saved your house, but have cost me my commission and perhaps my life." A negro saved his life by dressing himself in woman's clothes, and carrying on his head a feather bed, thereby hiding his face and hands. Little children cried to "go home"—the home that was destroyed—old men wept over the town in which they had lived for three quarters of a century, citizens looked on with dismay upon the destruction of their life-long labor and industry. Many fled to the cemetery for refuge, and there, in the midst of death, was one little life added to the already crowded throng. The words of our Saviour, with regard to the foretelling of the destruction of Jerusalem, was forced upon us: "Let him on the house top not come down to take any thing out of his house; neither let him which is in the field return back, to take his clothes. And woe unto them that are with child, and to them that give suck in those days!" The town soon became one mass of smoke and flame, which ascended straight up to heaven, as if to call down the vengeance of God upon the incendiaries—but a panic of fear was stirring, and there was scarce an instance of one dwelling catching fire from another, unless adjoining. Here and there, whirlwinds went up in gigantic corkscrews, carrying paper and clothing high into the air, and miles into the surrounding country, as if to bear witness of the foul outrage. I saw more than one rebel soldier stripping like a child after the desolation he had made. Hardened as they were, to the horrors of war, this was far too terrible for even them to bear. One cried out to me in an agony of remorse: "Oh, I never enlisted for this?"

For miles around, the frightened inhabitants fled, they knew not whither; some continuing their flight until they dropped to the ground with utter exhaustion. Pocket-books and watches were taken by wholesale; bundles, shawls and valises were snatched out of women and children's hands, to be thrown away. Cows and dogs and cats were burned to death, and the death-cries of the poor dumb brutes sounded like the groans of human beings. It is a picture that may be misrepresented, but cannot be heightened. A pale faced girl was crying; but, meeting a squad of the marauders she controlled her t

A Blood Red Sun.

The murky condition of the atmosphere on Sunday and Monday was a subject of general remark. The obscurity which it imparted to distant objects was less than that of a fog, and more than that of an autumnal haze. It was smoke, but so fine and fleecy that there was no smoke in the air. Telegrams from remote points in the State speak of the same phenomenon, and attribute it to the great fire raging in the northeastern forests. In some places, miles from the scene of conflagration, the smoke is so thick as to eclipse the sun, and render candles necessary at mid-day.

Sabbath evening, while the sun was still many degrees above the horizon, the smoky medium through which he was discerned gave to his disc a blood-red color. It was the arterial blood tint, copied from nature more closely than sanguine dye. His fierce rays seemed to have been quenched in blood. Every intelligent observer knew that the long bank of tenuous smoke lying close to the earth, and stretching away for a hundred miles towards sunset, wrought this change from the clear sun that had been throbbing out his white light all day overhead.

And yet there was something strange and awful in the sight. It was not a portent; though to minds not fortified against superstition, it might have presented itself with all the chilling force of a sign from heaven. Natural phenomena which might have been explained by scientific investigation upon grounds as simple and natural as the Sabbath's blood-red sun, have, in former days, passed for omens of terrible import. The "dark day" which occurred in New England during the early part of the present century was one of these.

The accounts which are handed down to us of that remarkable phenomenon, agree that the day was darker than was ever known during a total eclipse; and yet there was no eclipse. Neither was there any thick smoke from any forest fire, nor any black overhanging thunder-clouds that presently broke in rain. The event stands unexplained. It causes a feeling of terror even to among persons of more than common intelligence.

The "leaping stars" of 1833; the famous auroral display of a few years later, which turned the sky to a scarlet, and reflected, with an awful sanguinary hue, on the snow beneath; the comet of 1835—were regarded by many as omens of coming evil. Some thought they portended a great war; others, the end of the world.

Science explodes all such fanta-ies. But it is a proof of the element of superstition which still lurks in human nature, and which not all our civilization can expel, that the first thought which came into the mind of the spectator, as he turned suddenly and saw that blood-red sun of the Sabbath, was of an omen. This thought he ng instantly rejected, the next thought was of the painful analogy which it afforded to the sun of the Republic going down in a sea of blood.

A short time before, the solar orb had been high in heaven, giving light to the world, the fountain of joy for millions of human beings. Now, his glory was near extinguished, and the scanty light which he still cast, shed a lurid g are over the earth more gloomy and oppressive than night itself. Thank heaven! it was not an omen; but only a startling and painful suggestion drawn from a little smoke clouding the sun.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

The special aim of the Treasury Department in forbidding, for the future, all trade with the rebels beyond the lines of the Union army, was to put a stop to the abuses that have so long prevailed in connection therewith. The charges against certain of our army officers with using their peculiar position for the furtherance of their own selfish ends are too well known to need repetition here; and, as the practice was still being kept up, it was decided to so modify the existing laws upon the subject of "trade with the rebel States" as to prohibit said trade altogether. If it is carried on, therefore, in the future it will have to be done in violation of the law as just laid down, and, if found out, there is no doubt the offender will be punished severely. It may be asserted as a positive fact that, out of the thousands of bales of cotton that have been received over the Western roads, the Government has not participated in the proceeds to the extent of ten bales in a hundred, the balance going into the pock-ets of those who were already being well paid for the different services. The public would be astonished did they know one-half that has reached the ears of the Government on this very subject.

It is said the rebels have vast quantities of cotton stored on the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers, which will be in serious danger should our operations before Mobile prove successful. It is not unlikely, however, but what the fate of that stored on Red River would befall it when once in actual danger of capture by our forces. If any won't, the control (these rivers, whether Mobile falls immediately or not, will be of most important value to our army in its further operations against the rebellion. It has been supposed that Farragut has not the kind of vesseis to navigate these rivers, but this a mistake.

At St. Louis, General Payne has levied a tax of one hundred and twenty-five doliars on each bale of cotton, and twenty-five cents ad valorem on each hogshead of tobacco of dis oyal men, for the benefit of the families of robbed and murdered Union men. It is expected that this tax will yield three hundred thousand dollars in six months.

Private letters from influential sources in London (received by the Persia) speak confidently of a termination of the war between Denmark and Germany, and as a result, the restoration of confidence in commercial and financial circles on the continent. This, it is thought, will to a great extent arrest the demand for American securities, which has recently sprung up in Germany, in the restoration of peace at home, bringing European investments in favor again.

Coal Oil a Remedy for Insects.—A writer in the Philadelphia *Ledger*, says: I have not much faith in the use of coal oil *in large quantities* upon plants or trees, but I know from experience that there is nothing better to destroy bugs, worms, &c., when used prudently and properly, and I think that the principal benefit arises from its peculiar odor. I have used it moderately upon several occasions, and always found it to work well. My last experiment was more successful than any other. I was somewhat annoyed with bugs and worms on my cabbage plants, and having some superb *phosphate of lime* that was *strongly impregnated with coal oil*, I sprinkled some of it on and around them, and the consequence was that the insects all left, and I never had a better looking bed of cabbage in my garden.

Boston, Cincinnati and Chicago.—The Boston Directory for 1864 contains 55,471 names, against 54,260 in the Cincinnati Directory. There are are 39,515 names in the Chicago Directory for this year, but a more complete volume, containing 45,000 names, is about to be issued. It is supposed that Boston has a population of 19...000; Cincinnati of 188,000, and Chicago of nearly 100,000.

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YOUNG LADIES, AT SEWICKLEY, PA.

The Fourteenth Session of this Institution will commence on the 15th of September next. It has been established for the last twelve years, and at reasonable rates. For terms, &c., call or send for Circular. Address REV. A. WILLIAMS,
Sewickley Hill, Pa.
au8-1m-eo-d

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS,
A Full and Complete Assortment
Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
132 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.—Notwithstanding the late great advance in goods of all kinds, a fine assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,
for
GENT'S, WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' WEAR,

can be bought at a light advance on manufacturers' prices, at the Boot and Shoe House of
SLATER & SOUTH,
au3 No. 57 Market street.

PAINTERS,

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
(No. 294 Second Floor.)
Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
jy29-1y

WM. A. LYONS,
House, Sign and Decorative Painting,
PLAIN and FANCY SHOW CARDS READY MADE
No. 7 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders promptly executed. Cards written to order, various styles. mh31ly

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,
House, Sign and Ornamental Painters,
Grainers and Glaziers,
No. 91 Third street,
je1y *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

SOAP. SOAP. SOAP. SOAP.—
It is an established fact that the
CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP,
MANUFACTURED BY
B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
is now preferred above all other Soaps in use. It has been tried with complete success and approbation by thousands of families throughout the United States and many in Europe, and it is entirely free from rosin, clay and other adulterations, and removes oil, grease, paint, tar, etc., from the hands and clothes. It is esteemed the purest, choicest and most economical Soap manufactured for laundry and family use.
IT CHALLENGES COMPETITION.
Among the many testimonials received respecting its excellence and its adaptation for use, hard and soft waters, we can only now refer to the subjoined certificate, emanating from gentlemen well known, and who, whilst in the discharge of their respective duties in the tented field, as quartermasters and commissaries, had every opportunity of seeing it fully tried, and consequently soon became conscious of what contributed the most pleasure and comfort to our gallant soldiery.

Quartermasters' Department of the 12th, 13th and 14th Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers.
SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP having been used very extensively in our regiments, we have no hesitation in certifying that it was found admirably adapted to the use of the soldiers, and decidedly the most superior Soap which could be procured for the service.
JAMES A. EKIN, Quartermaster 12th Regiment.
ALEX. FORSYTH, Quartermaster 14th Regiment.
M. K. MOORHEAD, Quartermaster 13th Regiment.
Headquarters General McCook's Division, United States Army:
SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP has been used by this Division for the past sixty days, and I have no hesitation in saying that it gives general satisfaction, and is regarded the best Soap that could be procured for the service.
Captain SAMUEL GAMAGE, Depot Commissary Munfordsville, Kentucky.
The undersigned cheerfully bear testimony to the excellent qualities of SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP, which has been used extensively in our regiments for the past two months, and which has been found so well suited for the service. The soldiers of our regiments have never been furnished with any Soap they liked as much as this.
Captain W. H. BIGGS, Commissary Lochiel Cavalry, Jeffersonville, Indiana.
H. BINGHAM, Quartermaster 1st Wisconsin Regiment, Elizabethtown, Kentucky. de29

NEW SHIPPERS GUIDE,
FOR THE NORTH WEST.
The extensive Publishing House of G. W. HAWES & CO., of Indianapolis, publishers of
STATE GAZETTEERS AND DIRECTORIES,
will soon issue a
North Western Shipping Guide and Business Directory,
for five States—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—containing complete
SHIPPING DIRECTIONS
for every town and village in those States. Also, Business Lists of the principal towns—in which will be found the names and places of business, of the firms, doing a general business. It is a cheap advertising medium for Wholesale Houses. Agents are now soliciting subscriptions and advertisements for this work which is as indispensable for a Shipping House as a Dictionary is for a School Teacher. Address
G. W. HAWES & CO.,
jy29 Indianapolis, Indiana

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.
OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN MINING CO.,
PITTSBURGH, July 9, 1864.
THE FOLLOWING STOCK IN THE Great Western Mining Company, forfeited for non-payment of assessment of one dollar per share, payable on the 16th day of May, 1864, will be sold at the office of the Treasurer in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., on SATURDAY, 6th day of August, 1864, at three o'clock p. m., unless previously redeemed by the payment of the assessment, interest and costs:

50	shares in name of	Gilbert Williams & Co.,
25	" represented by certificate No. 1826.	
100	" in name of	T. Hunt, no certificate issued.
10	" "	T. R. Sewall "
50	" represented by certificate No. 1178.	
500	" in name of	J. M. Howe & Co., no certificate issued.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES M. COOPER,
Sec'y and Treas. Great Western Mining Co.
jy29-tf

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.
OFFICE OF THE MASS MINING CO. OF PITTSBURGH.
PITTSBURGH, July 13, 1864.
THE FOLLOWING STOCK IN THE Mass Mining Company of Pittsburgh, forfeited for non-payment of assessment of one dollar per share, payable on 16th day of May, 1864, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., on SATURDAY, 20th day of August, 1864, at 3 o'clock p. m., unless previously redeemed by the payment of the assessment interest and costs.
All Shares standing in the name of L. Green. No certificate issued.

150	Shares represented by certificate No.	158,
200	" " " "	179,
25	" " " "	179,
5	" " " "	209.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES M. COOPER,
Secretary and Treasurer Mass Mining Company of Pittsburgh.
jy20-tf

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 20, 1864.
ARTILLERY HORSES
PURCHASED IN OPEN MARKET.
$170 will be given by the undersigned, at Pittsburgh, Pa., for good Artillery Horses, payable in certificates of indebtedness, but not less than seven hundred.
These horses must be well formed, active and free from all defects, from 5 years old this Spring to 9 years old, from 15½ to 16 hands high, and to weigh not less than 1,050 pounds. White horses and mares will be excluded.
They will be examined by a competent judge, and all horses presented must conform to the above specifications.
O. CROSS,
Lt. Col. and D. Q. M. General.
jy21-tf

PRIME POTASH, PRIME POTASH.
Prime Potash, Prime Potash.
Prime Potash, Prime Potash.
Now since Concentrated Lye and other materials for making soap has advanced so much in price, attention should be turned to a good, reliable article of Potash. Such an article
Can be procured at Jos. Fleming's Drug Store,
Can be procured at Jos. Fleming's Drug Store.
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
Every pound warranted, and can be procured superior White Lead at low rates, Oils and Varnish of all kinds.
Superior Fruit Wax, Superior Fruit Wax.
Patent Medicines of all kinds at the lowest rates.
Remember, the place to procure everything in the Drug and Perfumery line is at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
au9 corner of the Diamond and Market street.

T. T. MYLER.—J. G. M'CULLOCH.
T. T. MYLER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FANCY AND STAPLE NOTIONS,
No. 62 WOOD street, corner of Fourth.
MERCHANTS buying to sell again will find it to their interest to give us a call. jy26

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same
jy28-1y

OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL SEWING COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, July 4th, 1864.
ASSESSMENT.—Notice is hereby given that an installment of One Dollar per share has been levied upon the Capital Stock of this Company, payable at this Office on SATURDAY, August 20th, 1864, after which date no transfer of Stock can be made without payment of the assessment.
By order of the Board.
JAMES M. COOPER,
Sec'y and Treas. Dacotah Mining Co.
jy2-td

JOHN GANGWISCH.
UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY,
WHOLESALE OFFICE
No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward,
jy30-1y *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

EAGLE TANNERY.—CHARLES KIEFER, Office No. 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Manufacturer of Oak-tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and sole
LEATHER.
Waxed upper, Kips and Calf Skins.
P. S. Cash paid for all kinds of leather finish d or in rough, also for hides, chestnut and oak bark.
se9-1y

$20,000 WORTH OF CHINA AND QUEENSWARE, from the Greenpoint Pottery. We are compelled to sell this out as soon as possible. We are offering great quantities of this ware at half price. We obtained this lot at a sacrifice, and we will sell at a sacrifice, wholesale and retail. Call soon, if you want bargains, at No. 43 Fourth street. jy16-1m

FEATHERS.
Prime quality of live Geese FEATHERS for sale on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. R. H. KING,
211 Liberty street.

PORTO RICO.—50 dozen Port Wine, imported in glass, and a very superior article, in store and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Phro Accom	6:30 a m	Baltimore Express	12:30 p m
Phro Mail	2:30 a m	Philadelphia Ex	3:00 a m
Phro Express	4:25 p m	East Line	9:00 a m
Fast Line	11:00 p m	Phro Mail	10:20 a m
John's Accom	8:00 p m	John's Accom	10:00 a m
1st Wall Station	6:30 a m	1st Wall Station	n
d do	11:40 a m	d do	2:35 a m
d do	3:50 p m	3d do	1:55 p m
th do	6:30 p m	4th do	8:35 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 8:45 a. m., returns at 12:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line	1:00 a m	Chic go Express	2:20 a m
Express	1:10 p m	Phila. "	2:10 p m
Mail Train	6:30 a m	Cleveland "	7:30 p m
		Crestline Mail	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 1:00 m, 4:30 p m and 6:40 p m. Returning leaves New Brighton Station at 6:30 a m, 10:30 a m, 12:30 p m, and 5:00 p m.
All Juniata Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 6 or 7 a. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:35 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	3:40 p m	Express	9:30 a m
Mail McKeesport	11:00 a m	Mail McKeesport	6:30 p m
ed	6:30 p m	ed	9:05 p m
Port Perry	7:00 a m	Port Perry	8:30 a m
Braddock's	5:15 p m	Braddock's	6:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from McKeesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:30 a. m.	Mail	7:00 p. m.
Express	1:30 p. m.	Express	9:35 a. m.
Accommodation	3:30 p. m.	Accommodation	7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	8:15 a. m.	Mail	3:50 p. m.
Cincinnati	3:45 p. m.	Chicago Express	3:50 p. m.
	1:45 p. m.	do do	2:10 a. m.
Wheeling	6:20 a. m.	Steubenville Ac	
Steubenville Ac		commodation	10:05 a. m.
coun'n Leaves			
Allegheny	3:50 p. m.		
Cleveland	3:45 p. m.		
do	1:45 p. m.		

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Artificial Limbs.
A. G. Neubert.....18 St. Clair st.
J. Reichenbach.....8 Fourth street.
C. Helmbold.....56 Smithfield st.

Auction Sales.
T. A. McClelland.....35 Fifth street.

Advertising Agents.
C. Mather.....Philadelphia.
S. M. Pettingill.....New York.

Banks.
First National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....Fourth st
Bank of Pittsburgh.....Fourth st
Allegheny Co.....Fifth st
Merchants' and Manufacturers'.....Fourth st
Citizens' Bank...corner Wood and Diamond alley

Bankers.
N. Holmes & Sons.....57 Market street.

Boots and Shoes.
S. Dalzell.....132 Smithfield St.
Slater & South.....54 Market st.

Book and Job Printers.
W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood.
J. W. Kemedy.....78 Fifth st

Book, Stationery and News Dealers.
J. W. Pittock.....78 Fifth st.
W. S. Haven.....corner Third and Wood sts.
John P. Hunt.....Masonic Hall, 59 Fifth st
Davis, Clarke & Co.....93 Wood street.

Bakers.
S. S. Marvin.....64 Fourth street.

Boiler Makers.
Carroll & Snyder.....corner Second and Short sts.

Bill Poster.
James Thackrey.....160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Bolt and Nut Works.
Hubley, Adams & Co.....72 Water street.

Brass Works.
Mansfield & Fitzsimmons.13 Second near Short st.
Cadman & Crawford.....cor. Duquesne Way and St. Clair streets.

Commission Merchants.
E. H. King.....211 Liberty st.
Charles C. Bailey.....No. 179 Liberty street.

Cotton Manufacturers.
Park, Painter & Co.149 First and 122 Second street.
King & Pennock.....29 Wood street

Cloak and Mantilla Store.
Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store73 Market st.

Coal Dealers.
Meskimen & Norton.....Allegheny

Carriage Manufacturers.
Cornwell & Kerr.....5 St. Clair street.

Cutlery.
James Bown.....126 Wood street.

Dry Goods.
J. W. Baker & Co.....59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield.....corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Bates.....Fifth st
Joseph Horne.....77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schleiter.....92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch.....96 Market st.
E. B. Gardner.....36 Market st.
White, Orr & Co.....25 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....64 Wood st.

Druggists.
Joseph Fleming.....corner Diamond and Market st.
Chas. B. Super.....corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Bender & Co.....corner Wayne and Smithfield sts.
B. L. Fahnestock & Co.s & 78 Wood & 81 Fourth st.

Dentists.
G. W. Spencer.....250 Penn st
Quimby & Scott.....278 Penn st

Foundries.
Charles Knap.....cor. Etna and Pike street.
Wm. G. Price.cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Price st.
Patterson, Erbe & Co.Grosvenor's, Birmingham.

Freight Agents.
Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Grocers.
Wm. Bingaley.....718 and 20 Wood street.
G. B. Jones & Son.....191 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.....130 and 132 Second st.
Miller & Richardson.....221 Liberty street.
Cook, Pettit & Co.corner Smithfield and First sts.

Gas Fitters.
Weldon & Kelly.....cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Glass Manufacturers.
C. Ihmsen & Son.....133 First street.

Hatters.
Wm. Fleming.....139 Wood st

Hardware.
Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co.....50 Wood st

Houses and Sign Painters.
Brown, Morrow & Co.....91 Third street.
W. A. Lyons.....7 Fifth street.
Barry & Brother.....294 cor. 7th and Liberty sts.

Hotels.
National.....McKeesport
Union.....Lawrenceville, Pa.
Girard House.....Philadelphia
Belvidere.....Sharpsburg
Jones House.....Harrisburg

Iron Manufacturers.
Lyon, Shorb & Co.....121 Water st.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillipscor. Market and Fourth sts.
Spang, Chalfant & Co.....91 and 92 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin.....122 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.....57 and 59 Water st.
Lloyd & Black.....18 Water st.

Insurance Offices.
H. K. Ringwalt, Life Ins. Co.....67 Fourth street.
Allegheny Insurance Co.....37 Fifth st.
Citizens' Ins. Co.....corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Peoples' Insurance Co.corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.....39 Water st.

Iron Foundry.
Smith, Park & Co.....149 First st.
Joseph Pennock.....141 Wood st

Jewelers.
Dunseath & Co.....56 Fifth street.
Joan M. Roberts.....16 Fifth street.

Lawyers.
J. McMaster & Gazzam.....98 Grant street.
H. C. Mackrell.....Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland.....93 Diamond alley.
W. J. & Hall Patterson.....144 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell.....135 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow.....114 Fifth street.

Lithographs.
Krebs & Bro.....Corner Fifth and Wood

Merchant Tailors.
John S. Lee.....No. 49 St. Clair st.
H. Oppenheimer.....83 Wood street.
W. H. McGee.....10 St. Clair street.

Metal Instruments.
Wamelink & Barr.....12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor.....82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman.....35 Fifth street.

Machinists.
J. J. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter.....Temperanceville.
Foster & Co.....cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.
Daeweritz, Kirmse & Co.....139 Third street.

Machinery.
S. S. Fowler & Co.....39 Water st.

Metal Broker.
S. M. Wickersham.....124 First st.
John Moorhead.....74 Water st.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.
Lippincott & Co.....118 Water st.

Notions.
Foerster & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.
T. T. Myler & Co.....Corner Fourth and Wood.

Nursery.
John Murdock, Jr.....Oakland.

Oil Dealers.
Ardesco Oil Company.....27 Irwin st.
Pennock, Ball & Co.....31 Market st.
Richardson, Harley & Co.....19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Earke & Co.cor Duquesne Way & Hancock.
Wightman & Anderson.....92 Third st.
Cochran & Hopkins.....Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company.....80 Third st.
J. C. Tilton.....48 Hand street.

Opticians.
G. E. Shaw.....54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.....39 Fifth st.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.
H. D. Brecht.....126 Smithfield st.

Pianing Mill.
Shaub & McDonald.....Anderson street, Allegheny.

Physicians.
James King.....No. 97 Fourth street.

Photographs.
W. J. Purviance.....cor. Market & Fifth streets.
B. L. H. Dabbs.....48 St. Clair street.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.
S. S. Bryan.....3 Fourth st.
Florence, Negley & Co.....89 Penn st.
G. S. Bates.....Butler street, Lawrenceville.

Railroads.
Connellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot.....cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penna. R. R. Depot.

Restaurants.
Vierheller & Roessing.....64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams.....Fifth street.
John Meyer.....46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert.....22 Diamond.
E. Reineman.....67 Smithfield st.
Rueckeisen.....47 Fifth st.

Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....83 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Ross st
Park, Brother & Co.....corner Second and Ross
Hussey, Wells & Co.....57 Fifth street.

Straw Goods.
R. H. Palmer.....84 Wood st.

Soap and Candles.
B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.....47 Wood st.

Sewing Machine Agents.
Wm. Sumner & Co.....27 Fifth st.
A. F. Chatony.....18 Fifth st.
E. Axthelm.....Corner Wood and Third st.

Tobacconists.
Barnsdollar & Price.....Wood st.

Tobacconists.
E. Megraw.....31 St. Clair st.
E. Pichl.....Third st.

Upholsterers.
E. Edmonson & Co.....96and 98 Third street.

Vitrol Manufactory.
James Irvin.....Lawrenceville.

Vinegar Manufactory.
Redenbach & Co.....Ohio street, Allegheny

Wines and Liquors.
J. Seiferth & Co.....27 and 29 Market street.

Wall Paper.
Joseph R. Hughes.....107 Market street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—
PARK, PAINTER & CO.
Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se9

FOR THE FALL OF 1864.—
200,000 APPLE TREES.
Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.
Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices. JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,
se22-tf Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

FOUNDRIES.

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS
AND SMALL MACHINERY
Made to order, in good style, by
PATTERSON, ERBE & CO.,
Economy Works, Grosvenor Street,
(One Square above the Bridge)
BIRMINGHAM, PA.
Prices Low. Terms Cash. jy6-1y

S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.
Manufacturers of Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers and Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,
Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
se6ly

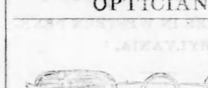
UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,
MANCHESTER, PA.
McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Wrought Sash Locks and supported, headstand Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.
Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.
Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets,
Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings done to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

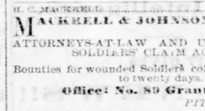
FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Grates and Iron Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Planners and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1y

OPTICIANS.



RUSSIAN PEBBLES-FALSE PRETENCES
IN ANSWER TO THE MANY INQUIRIES, I beg to inform the public we have no CONNECTION with the above CASE lately
HELD TO COURT,
Having Exposed this
SHAMEFUL SWINDLE
UPON THE PUBLIC
SOME EIGHTEEN MONTHS AGO.
GEORGE E. SHAW,
Optician, and Manufacturer of Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments, No. 36, Fifth street. augs



SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those who would see clearly read SEE. The great beauty and improvement on the sight can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have recently been introduced to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street. J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.
☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hydrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.
Remember, No. 51, 51 51 51 Fifth street. ap26

ATTORNEYS

H. C. MACKRELL.....J. S. A. JOHNSON
MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.
Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.
Office! No. 89 Grant street
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Call with Discharge and two witnesses. [jy26

GILBERT M. M'MASTER.....JOSEPH M. GAZZAM
McMASTER & GAZZAM,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Office, No. 98 Grant Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Particular attention paid to Collections in Allegheny and adjoining counties. je8-1y

THE BOUNTY OF $100,
DUE WOUNDED SOLDIERS,
CAN NOW BE COLLECTED in
FROM TEN TO TWENTY DAYS' TIME.
CALL WITH DISCHARGE,
Or address
ARTHURS & RIDDELL,
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Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.

	BANKS. Par Val	Bid'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
50	Exchange	—	—	70¾	May 5
50	Citizens	—	—	66	" 5
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	69¾	" 4
50	Allegheny	—	—	60	" 5
50	Mechanics	—	—	67½	" 5
50	Iron City	—	—	64¾	" 4
50	M. & M.	—	—	60	" 4
50	First National	110	—	—	$5.75
50	Second National	110	—	—	—
50	Third National	—	—	116	—
50	Fourth National	110	—	110	$3.00
50	First National, A'y	—	—	49¾	" 4 per ct.
50	Manchester Saving	—	—	—	—
	INSURANCE.				
50	Citizens	—	—	51	June $6.00
42	Western	—	—	55¾	May 2.50
42	Monongahela	50	—	52	" $1.00
50	Eureka	50	—	52	" $4.00
50	Pittsburgh	34	—	36	—
25	Allegheny	—	—	27	$2.00
50	Fire	28	—	28¾	$4 00
50	Penna	29½	—	—	—
	RAILROAD.				
50	Monongahela	—	—	28¾	4 78 ct.
25	St. Clair Street	40	—	—	5 ct.
50	Hand Street	—	—	50	5 per ct.
50	Mechanic street	—	—	—	—
25	Birmingham	—	—	31¾	$1 50
	RAILROAD.				
50	Allegheny Valley	—	14	—	—
50	Penna Central	—	—	72½	—
100	Fort Wayne	—	—	113	—
100	Cleveland	—	—	113	—
50	Connellsville	—	—	12½	—
50	do (interest)	11¾	17	—	—
50	Stenbenville	16¾	—	—	—
50	Charters	—	—	5	—
50	Hempfield	—	—	7	—
50	Alley's & Manch'ter	65	70	65	—
24	Birmingham	—	—	49	—
50	Citizens	—	—	80	—
	GAS.				
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	88¼	$2 50
25	Allegheny	34½	—	31	$1 00
25	Birmingham	—	—	31¾	5 per ct.
	OIL COMPANIES.				
25	Lucesco	—	27	—	—
	Ardesco	—	—	—	—
10	North American	—	9	7¾	—
10	Dalzell	—	—	8¼	1 per ct.
10	Allegheny and Phila	—	14½	—	2 per ct.
20	Columbia	—	100	—	4 per ct.
8	Iron City	—	4¼	5	—
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
50	Pitts. & Greens. Dpt.	—	—	11¾	—
50	Monga'ela Navig'n	—	48	—	$2 50
	BONDS				
	Allegheny County 6's	—	—	81½	—
	do Scrip 6's	—	—	80	—
	Pittsburgh 6's	—	—	79	—
	do 6's	—	—	97	—
	Allegheny City 6's	—	100	70	—
	do 6's	—	—	100	—
	Alley's V. R. 6's	—	—	100	—
	do 2d mortg	—	—	100	—
	Connellsville 6's	—	109	85	—
	Penna 6's	—	75	—	—
	Alley's Co Bounty 6's	—	98¾	—	—

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, in its finance article, throws out some practical hints "how to invest your money."

"The volume of business has been very much restricted, partly in consequence of the absence from the city of a large number of those who are most active in trade and speculation when they are here, and partly from a general desire manifested by persons who have made money, to gather up their savings and preserve them without subjecting their capital to further risk. The problem with many is how to invest their surplus so as to secure it against the collapse of the currency. A man owned a house worth in ordinary times about ten thousand dollars; by the depreciation of the currency he has been enabled to sell it for twenty thousand, and now has the greenbacks to this amount. If he turns these into gold he has less than eight thousand dollars for his property. What shall he do with his twenty thousand to have it stand him in that sum when specie becomes once more the standard? Can he do better than to lend it to the Government? We do not say that when the war is over the stock thus taken will be at par; nor can we affirm with confidence that the interest on the whole principal will be maintained at its highest rate in gold; but taking the chances of this, is there anything more promising! Merchandize is very high, and offers no inducement. If he buys real estate, he has but exchanged his house for other property. The U. S. seven-thirties offer some especial privileges to the capitalist. He has the option of taking a government bond at the end of three years, or of receiving back his capital at par in some form of currency recognized as money. This option is worth more than the premium on the interest if it were payable in gold without that privilege."

—The following abstract of the National Tax bill has been prepared with great care and as it concerns almost everybody, it will be found of great interest:

Every body liable to tax must make returns on or before the first Monday in May, for the preceding year, verified by oath, to the Assessor of the district.

Taxes on income of the party liable to double tax, and neglecting to make returns subjects the party to 50 per cent additional tax. The Assessors have great powers to ferret out fraud. Refusal to pay is punishable by fine and imprisonment. Neglecting to pay the tax to the Collector, as per his advertisement or posted notice, is to incur by an addition of 10 per cent, and this can be collected in ten days after a special demand for the payment.

All the property of a person taxed is liable for the amount, except the tools of a trade of a mechanic, or the implements, furniture and apparel necessary for a family. Real estate sold for taxes can be redeemed within one year at 20 per cent. per annum interest.

Taxes collected are to be divided between the informer and the Government.

Licenses run to May 1st, and any part of the year (from taking out the license to May 1st) pays a proportionate part of the tax. Every vessel must be indorsed on the license by the Collector. A successor to the party licensed can avail himself of the unexpired part of the year by application to the Collector.

Banks and bankers of every name and character, except simple banks for savings, must take out licenses, and pay $50 on any amount of capital up to $500,000, and an addition of $25 for every $1,000 of capital over the $500,000. A surplus is capital "used or employed" in banking, and in adjusting a license it must be looked to. Thus, the Bank of Commerce, for instance, with ten millions capital and one million surplus, must pay $22,000 for a license. This license, however, does not exempt a bank or banker from the tax on capital, deposits, and circulation. Any amount of United States long-bearing bonds held exempt so much capital.

A broker's license is $100; and warrant dealer's, $25; but any person holding a banker's license can buy and sell stocks, bullion, &c., without taking a broker's license.

In addition to the license, Bankers, Brokers, Commission Merchants, Factors, and Agents, must pay taxes as follows:

On sales of produce, merchandise, goods, &c., one mill of one per cent.

On sales of stocks, bonds, exchange, uncurrent money, gold and silver coin and bullion, notes, and any other (currency) such sales amount to.

Any person, not licensed, selling property or securities for others, shall pay 50 per cent more on sales as brokers and licensed party.

Income Tax.—Six hundred dollars income is free from tax. All excess over $5,000 and up to $10,000, 7½ per cent; and all excess over $10,000, 10 per cent.

The tax is for the year, ending 31st of December. Income from Government securities is now the same as income from any other source. There is but the $600 to be deducted. All other sources, visible &c., must be included.

All persons of lawful age, and all parties acting as minor, whether liable for income tax or not, must make returns, under oath, setting forth their profits for the year. It is well, therefore, for everybody to keep a book of moneys received, and for what, so that on New Year's eve they can conscientiously make up their returns to the Assessor.

The new Internal Revenue act, as regards the use of the stamps, went into effect on the 1st inst. Take care that you now use the right amount of stamps.

The tax on the state banks is as follows (see Internal Revenue act, p. 65):

Deposits, ½ per cent per annum, payable monthly. Capital, ½ cent per annum, payable monthly. Circulation, 1 cent per annum, payable monthly, up to 90 per cent of capital, and the excess 2 cent per annum, payable monthly. Certified checks and other obligations to fall in lieu of deposits, must be treated as circulation. All certificates of deposit are to be treated as deposits. Any amount of United States bonds owned by the bank will exempt an equal amount of capital from the tax on capital.

The first monthly tax is for the month of July, and should be reported to the Assessor on the first Monday of the following month, and monthly each month sworn to.

Saving banks that do no other business than receive deposits and loan the money for the benefit of the depositors are exempt from taxation.

The tax on national banks is as follows (see National Bank Act, p. 17): Circulation, 1 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; deposits, 1 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; capital, ½ per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. Any amount of the capital invested in United States bond exempts so much of the capital of the bank from tax.

National banks make their returns during the first ten days of January and July, to the United States Treasurer, for the preceding half year.

Shares of National banks and their real estate are taxable on the polls of taxing shares, under the peculiar phraseology of the law, there will be litigation.

Shares in our state banks are not taxed in the hands of the owners. Lawyers for National bank stockholders are giving the opinion that, as the owner of a State bank's stock is not assessed, the owner of a National bank shares cannot be assessed. The law is as follows:

Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent all the shares in any of the said Associations, held by any person or body corporate, from being included in the valuation of the personal property of such person or corporation in the assessment of taxes imposed by or under State authority at the place where such bank is located, and not elsewhere, but not at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such State. *Provided further*, That the tax so imposed under the laws of any State upon the shares of any of the Associations authorized by this act, shall not exceed the rate imposed by such State upon the shares of any of the banks organized under authority of the state where such Association is located: *Provided also*, That nothing in this act shall exempt the real estate of Associations from either state, county, or municipal tax to the same extent, according to its value, as other real estate is taxed.

—WHO SHALL AFFIX STAMPS?—The business community seem to be at a loss to know whose business it is to affix the stamp to any document requiring it by the Internal Revenue law. We have received several applications for information on the subject, and produce, for their benefit, the two sections relating to the requirements of the law. It will be seen that, under the provisions of section 151, the question is one for mutual agreement or arrangement, between the parties about to issue and receive any "document or paper" as to which of them shall be to the expense of affixing the required stamp. But by the provisions of section 158, it is made the imperative duty of the party about to sign or issue such "document or paper," to see that the same is duly stamped, for if he signs or issues it without being duly stamped, he is liable to a fine of two hundred dollars.

Section 151 of the law of June 30, 1864, provides that "* * * there shall be levied, collected and paid for and in respect of the several instruments, matters and things mentioned and described in the Schedule marked B, hereunto annexed (which contains a list of the stamp duties on all documents and papers)—* * * by any person or persons or party, who shall make, sign or issue the same, or for whose benefit the same shall be made, or issued, the several duties or sums of money set down in figures against the same, respectively, or otherwise specified or set forth in the said Schedule."

Section 158 of the same law provides "That any person or party who shall make, sign or issue, any instrument, document or paper of any kind or description whatsoever * * * without the same being duly stamped, or having thereupon a adhesive stamp or for denoting the duty chargeable thereon, with intent to evade the provisions of this act, shall for every such offence, forfeit the sum of two hundred dollars, which may be sued for and recovered, with costs of suit, in any action, bill, draft, order, or note, shall be deemed invalid and of no effect."

—Mining stocks, says the Boston *Bulletin*, occupy a large share of attention at the Board and in the street. Those that yield dividends require considerable money to pay for them, as they bring good prices, but after deducting the interest from the dividends received, very respectable profits remain to the holders of such copper stocks as the Pewable, Franklin, and Quincy. The stocks of these last are being salted down by capitalists as permanent investments, and are cheap at present prices. Superior has fallen off under prospects of an assessment; those interested in the Albany and Boston are confident of the value of their stock, and in point of the systematic manner in which work has been laid out and the certain prospects of large returns, there is nothing doing on the small fry. Waterloo and Ottawa are those that have attracted most attention, and holders in these have "heard suthin drap" since our last; the former having descended from 65 to 30, and the latter from 65 to 60, with prospects of a further decline.

Very favorable reports continue to be received from the Copper Falls, Quincy, Franklin, Pittsburgh and Pewable, have naturally had a diametrically contrary effect to that caused by assessment, even when made to increase productive means. The Hurontic has just levied an assessment of three dollars ₱ share. Three months ago the Isle Royale Co. made a similar call for three dollars ₱ share. Those mines are evidently doing well, and are doing well in the development of their resources. In March, 1863, the Isle Royale was sold up to thirty-seven, making the cost amount to forty with the subsequent calls; but it is now sold at about one half of that price, and is thought to be cheap at that figure.

Pittsburgh Pig Iron Market.

TUESDAY, Aug. 16, 1864.

The market since our last has been steady with a fair local demand for the various descriptions. Prices have undergone no changes. We note sales as follows:

SALES OF PIG IRON PER TON.
100 tons Ashland Anthracite.....$68 —cash
100 tons E. S. Charcoal.....80 —cash
100 tons No. 1 Grey Forge, Cornwall at Furnace.....60 —cash

SALES OF HANGING ROCK PIG IRON PER TON.
101 tons Hanging Rock.....$68 —cash

BLOOMS.
Sales 1 car load Cinder Blooms.....$140 —cash

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE,
Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1864.

Business yesterday was not very active. This, however, is no unusual occurrence in the early part of the week. The weather continues warm. The receipts of produce were not large. The demand for most articles was fair, and sales were regular, principally for local purposes. Our rivers are down to low water mark. At the wharf, boat building continues active. At the present time we have just seven twenty new steamers being completed, and plenty more to come. Every yard in this vicinity have as many boats on hand as they want. The sales that came under our notice were as follows:

APPLES—The market contains a moderate amount, whilst the receipts about keep pace with the demand. Sales 70 bbls at $5@3 50.

BEANS—The demand was moderate; former prices were maintained. Sales 12 bbls at 3c per dozen.

CHEESE—Was in steady demand, for home use. The sales were in a small way; 60 boxes were disposed of at, Western Reserve, 21@22c.

FLOUR—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The demand was local. The receipts for some time past were limited. Upon the whole, the market may be considered dull. Dealers—that is, purchasers—take hold sparingly, and are not disposed to speculate; they are holding off in small way; no sales disposed to meet them. The sales were: Extra Family—290 bbls at $10 50@10 62; 100 do at $10 50@10 75; 200 do at $10 25@10 62, and 100 do at $10 50@10 75. Country brands and up river lots sold below these prices.

BUTTER—The market was inactive. Receipts about keep pace with the demand. We note sales of 30 packages, Harber, from Muskegon, at 35c.

SALT—The market was firm, with a good demand. We note sales of 150 bbls No. 1 at $3 60; sales of parcels, delivered, at $3 10 per bbl.

GRAIN—In the demand was moderate for the various discriptions of grain. The new crop of Oats are begining to arrive with freedom—hence prices have a downward tendency. Among the sales we notice the following: Corn—200 bus new from store 98c; old was held at $1 02@1 03, with sales 400 bushels. Corn—Market steady under high receipts, sales of 500 bushel shelled from store at 90c, sales of new in depot at $1 50@1 54. Wheat—The receipts are increasing, sales 500 bus red at $2 00, white $2 10 per bushel. Rye—Sales of 200 bushels at $1 60@1 65. Barley—Sales 300 bushels at $1 60@1 65.

Bacon—The market was steady with a fair demand. The present high figures have cut off a number of consumers who were not close to buy in a stock at the present rates: among the sales were the following: *Shoulders* 8000 lbs at 15@16½c; *Ps. Hams*, 4000 lbs 18½@19, *Sides*, 3886 lbs ribbed 17 @17½, 4200 lbs clear at 18½@19c, *Sugar Cured Hams*, sales 3000 lbs 26c.

Dried Beef—Prices have further advanced, sales 1000 lbs at 28c. The supply on hand is not large.

Seeds—The demand is surprising, we note sales of 10 bush Timothy at $6 50 per bush.

HAY—The receipts being limited, prices have again advanced. Sales of 14 loads at the Scales at $38@40 per ton.

OILS—The market for Lard Oil rules firm. We note sales of No. 1 at $1 70, and No. 2 at $1 55 per gallon.

GROCERIES—The market was unchanged, both as regards prices or demands. As the sales were unknown we omit them.

Philadelphia Boot and Shoe Market.

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says: Trade with the jobbers has slightly improved during the past week, and the approaching fall trade in appearance from Kansas and Iowa, but only enough have yet appeared to show that trade is about opening, and not sufficient to fix with any degree of definiteness the amount of trade that may be expected from those sections. With the manufacturers business continues much as last week. Some are striking out a little more boldly, while others are disposed to move more cautiously than they have done, making, probably, about the average of business of the past few weeks. The general tone of the market is the whole that there will be a good trade, and notwithstanding prices seem high, yet when compared with other goods they are found to be no higher than many other things, and the usual wants must be supplied.

Boston Boot and shoe Market.

The *Reporter* says: There has not been a great rush for the past week, although business is fair for the season. There is no disposition shown to make concessions in prices, as all or most all the work which can be got out for the next two months is engaged ahead. The cost of all kinds of stock is at the highest point yet reached, and there is little prospect of reaction. Merchants are not anxious to sell, and matters are reduced to as near a cash basis as possible.

The total shipments of boots and shoes by rail and sea for the week, have been 9,995 cases. Of this number, 7,748 cases have been sent by rail. The clearances from the Custom house were 2,283 cases.

Philadelphia Pig Iron Market.

August 13.

IRON—The market for this staple is unsettled, and prices looking up, with very light offerings, and moderate sales of anthracite pig to note at $68@72 ₱ ton cash for the 3 numbers, including 200 tons sold private. Foundry is scarce and generally held higher, without sales to any extent. Scotch pig is firm at $80. Of blooms and boiler iron sales are moderate. Manufactured iron is active at fully the former rates, and the mills generally are well off for orders.

LEAD—There is little or no stock here, but the market is lower, and a sale of 500 pigs Galena was made at 9½c the 100 lbs, cash.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

AUGUST 13.

WOOL—The market is firmer and quite active, with more disposition on the part of buyers to operate, and prices are 2@3c better, the high views of holders having a tendency to limit operations, which reach 400,000@500,000 lbs, mostly low and medium fleece, within the range of 105@112c, including some choice lots at something more, closing with more buyers than sellers at these rates, and low and medium quality scarce and in request. The receipts are large. Yarns are firm and bringing fully former rates.

St. Louis Hemp Market.

AUGUST 12

HEMP—The market has ruled steady, with moderate receipts, and sales are as follows: At the close of the week 12 bales remain unsold—dressed hemp at $1 23; 21 do at $1 20; 27 fair at $1 05; 48 do good at $1 40@1 42; 47 do dressed at $1 30; 40 do good at $1 40; 20 do low at $1 12@1 14, and 42 do covered do at $1 15@1 20 ₱ ton. Monday and Tuesday there was no change in the demand or price, and sales were reported of 120 tons common undressed Hemp at $122.50@1 25; 150 do fair in lots at $1 35; 17 do good at $1 40; 25 do prime at $1 50@1 55; 40 do strictly prime at $1 60; 65 do choice at $1 65@1 65; and 10 do extra choice at $1 70 ₱ ton. Yesterday there was nothing done.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Tuesday, August 16, 1864.

Business in the oil way continues very dull, and the sales have barely been worth recording. The stock of oil in the market is very limited. The low stage of water in the Allegheny river prevents receipts, except in a small way. The weather has been warm, with occasional showers, but not sufficient to have any effect on the stage of water in the Allegheny. The market at Oil City was firm at the date of our last reports. The nominal rates were $10 per bbl. The Crude Oil market exhibits more firmness, and the few sales made were at an advance of from one to two cents per gallon. Among them were the following: 75 bbls of heavy, not a choice article, at 34c; 100 bbls of Prime No. 1 oil at 44c, packages included, and 50 bbls do at 38c, packages returned. Most of our refiners have a moderate stock of Crude on hand. Amber Oil—Further sales at 42½c.

Refined Oil—The market was inactive. The sales for some time past has been restricted. The only operations reported were the following: 500 bbls Free light straw to white, 85c for August delivery.

Bonded Oil—Was held at 80c for August and September delivery.

Residuum—The market was firm with a moderate demand. The last sale we reported was at $7 00, some dealers are asking $7 25 per bbl.

Naptha—Has been neglected. Prices were nominal and unsettled. We omit them.

Imports Oil per A. V. Railroad.

GOING EAST.

North American Company, 140 bbls Refined for Philadelphia.

Dilworth & Co., 68 bbls Refined for Philadelphia.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

August 16, 1864.

The following are the quotations for the descriptions named:—

FLAT BAR.	₱ lb
1¼ to 6, by ⅜ to 1 inch	7¼
2 to 6, by 1 to 1¼ inch	7¾
1¼ to 1½, by ⅜ to ¾ inch	7¾
1¼ to 1½ by ⅛ to ⅜ inch	8
HEAVY BAND IRON.	
2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	7¾
1¼ to 1½, by ¼ and 5-16 inch	8
⅝ to 1½, by ¼ and 5-16 inch	8¼
⅝ to ¾, by ⅛ and 13-16 inch	8½
HORSE SHOE.	₱ lb
⅝ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅜ inch	8½
HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.	
2¼ to 6 inch	8½
1½ and 2	8¾
1¼ and 1½	9
¾ and 1	9¼
1 inch	9½
¾ inch	11½
½ inch	12

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ¾ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.	₱ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	7½
⅝ to ⅞	7¾
⅜ to ½ inch	8
⅝ to 1 inch	8¼
1 to 3½ inch	8½
3¾ to 4 inch	8¾
⅝ and ⅞ inch	7¾
OVAL IRON.	₱ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	7¾
⅝ and ¾ inch	8
HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.	₱ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	8
⅝ and ¾ inch	8½
SHEET.	
No. 10 to 17	10
" 18 to 21	10¼
" 25 and 26	10½
" 27	10¾

All sheets over 25 inches wide, ¼c ₱ lb extra.

PLATES.

3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick | 9
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₱ lb extra.
Heads | 9
Plow Slabs | 8¾
" Wings | 8¾

FLAT RAILS
Punched and counter sunk.

	₱ keg
1¼ to 2, by ¼ to ⅜ inch	8
⅜ and 7-16 inch	8¼
½ by ⅜ 7-16 and ½ inch	8½
½ by ⅝ inch	9

PLOW HANDLE IRON.

Plow Handle Iron | 8¼

NAIL RODS.

Juniata | 12

NAILS.

	₱ keg		₱ keg
10d to 40d Nails	$ 12½	20 Fine	10 37½
8d and 9d	8 37½	7s Lining	11 87½
5d and 7d	8 62½	5s Lining	9 87½
3d and 4d	8 62½	Cut Spikes	8 37½
2d	9 37½		
Casing Nails.		Barrel.	
6d	$9 13	¼ inch	10 88
8d	8 88	⅜ inch	10 13
10d	8 63	½ inch	9 38
12d	8 63	⅝ inch	9 38
16d	8 63	¾ inch	8 88
Finishing.		Tobacco.	
6d	9 63	6d	8 88
8d	9 38	8d	8 63
10d	9 13	10d	8 38
12d	9 13		
16d	9 13		

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

½ cent per pound off iron (except sheet iron), in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS—Four months credit for approved paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York. 5 per cent. discount for cash, par funds or N. Y. Exchange, remitted on receipt of invoice.

Chicago Lumber Market.

CHICAGO, August 13.

LUMBER—Received yesterday, 1,066,000 feet. The receipts have chiefly consisted of lumber on contract or for storage. Cargoes for sale are most limited, and prices rule firm but without quotable change.

Shingles—In almost nominal supply. Market firm with an upward tendency.

Lath—Received yesterday 91,000 pcs. Market quiet at previous quotations.

CARGO SALES TO-DAY.

Cargo Propeller Hamp, Harber, from Muskegon, 90,000 feet of lumber, 2-3 good strips at $21 50.

The following are the yard prices:

Lumber—First Clear, ₱ M	$ 0 00@55 00
Second Clear, ₱ M	48 00@50 00
Third Clear, ₱ M	@40 00
Stock Boards	32 00@34 00
Box or Select Boards	37 00@40 00
Fencing Boards	20 00@22 00
Fencing	23 00@24 00
Cull Boards	@16 00
First Clear Flooring, rough	45 00@50 00
Second Clear Flooring, rough	40 00@45 00
Common Flooring, rough	33 00@35 00
Siding Clear, dressed	24 00@28 00
Second Clear	22 00@24 00
Common do	21 00@22 00
Long Joists	28 00@28 00
Shaved Shingles, A, ₱ M	5 25@5 37
Shaved Shingles, No. 1	4 00@4 50
Shaved Shingles, Star	5 75@6 00
Cedar Shingles	3 50@3 75
Sawed Shingles, A	5 75@6 00
Sawed Shingles, No. 1	4 25@4 50
Lath, ₱ 1,000 pieces	4 50@5 00
Posts, ₱ 1,000	14 00@18 00
Pickets	17 00@20 00

Baltimore Cattle Market.

August 13.—The offering of Beef Cattle at the Scales footed up 750 head. But few buyers were in attendance, and the market closed dull and heavy, a decline of ½ to 1 cent ₱ lb being established. Transactions included 150 head, to fair for Washington, and 150 head purchased by Baltimore butchers at $4 for scalawags and at $5 to $8 50 ₱ 100 lbs gross for ordinary to prime Beeves. Some 150 head were held over for a better market.

Hogs—Receipts were largely in access of the demand, and prices ruled lower, sales being made of common to prime live Hogs at $11 to $15 per 100 lbs net.

SHEEP—market well supplied, and demand rather slow at 6 to 7 cents per lb, as to quality.

Baltimore Fish Market.

AUGUST 13.

FISH—Under an improving demand and light receipts, the tendency of prices of both Mackeral and Herring is upward. From wharf and store we now quote:

Herrings, Halifax, new	$ 6 75@$ 7 25	₱ bbl.
do Potomac and Susquen'a	10 50@ 11 25	"
Sund	14 00@ 17 00	"
Mackeral, No. 1, medium	18 00@ 20 00	"
do No. 1, large	19 00@ 22 00	"
do No. 2, medium	13 75@ 14 50	"
do No. 2, large	15 00@ 15 25	"
do No. 3, medium mixed	10 50@ 12 50	"
do do large	13 50@ 14 25	"
Codfish ₱ 100 lb	7 25@ 8 00	
Cake "	5 00@ 5 50	

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

August 12.

The receipts as will be seen above are large, and the market has been active with correspondingly large sales. Nearly 1,300 hhds. have changed hands since our last report. During Friday and Saturday there was an active market, and prices ranged a fraction higher, especially for lugs and shipping leaf. Monday there was an increased activity in the market, and a further advance of 1@2c in prices of lugs and leaf. Quotations were for lugs 10@11c; common shipping leaf 17@23c; medium do 25@29c; good and fine do 30@35c; manufacturing, common, 25@ 30c; good @@50c; fine, choice and fancy @@1 50@2 ₱ 10—1 hhd. selling at $2 07. Tuesday and yesterday the decline in gold broke the market, and there was a small decline on all grades, the market closing at lugs 10@15c; common shipping leaf 18@20c; good do 20 to 30@c; common manufacturing leaf 27 to 35c; good do at 35 to 50c; and fine at 51c to $1 00 ₱ lb.

Stock of Cotton in New Orleans.

The following shows the stock of cotton on hand in New Orleans on the 30th of July, 1864:—

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1863, bales	1,691
Received this week	1,144
Received previously	121,970—123,414
Total	125,075
Exported this week	1,610
Exported previously	120,076—121,986
Stock on hand not cleared	3,979
Stock on hand not cleared, made up Thursday evening, July 27	3,979
Sold since	292
Total	3,687
Deduct stock held by the United States Prize Commissioner, United States Court, which will not be adjudicated for some months, (not on sale)	2,721
Actual stock on sale	966

Philadelphia Cotton Market.

August 13.

The receipts and stocks continue very light. Prices advanced 2@3c, early in the week, but soon fell off again under a very limited demand, and the market closes unsettled and very dull, sales comprising only about 300 bales, mostly within the range of $1 70@$1 80 for ordinary to good middling quality, including 232 bales, a prize cargo, sold by auction, at from $1 25½ to $1 70, cash. We quote middlings to-day at $1 74, and very dull.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city

JOHN S. HALL is the name selected for Capt. John Woodburn's new steamer now receiving the finishing touch at Brownsville. She will be ready for business on the first of September, and will be one of the prettiest boats afloat. This is a just compliment to one of our most enterprising business men, if the boat takes after her namesake. She is built to be a fast craft. Capt. Woodburn knows how to get up a boat about right. When she arrives at our landing we shall have more to say. In the meantime friend Hall can get the pretties ready for the ladies cabin.

CINCINNATI.

Monday's *Commercial* says:

The river is on a stand. There is 32 inches hence to Louisville, and two feet in the canal. The Lower Ohio is falling, with 3 feet from Portland to Cairo. There is 18 inches in the Cumberland, and falling. There is 2 feet in the Kanawha, and falling. The Kentucky River is falling, with 2½ feet from Hundley's Landing to the mouth.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.—The Alice, from Pittsburgh; Highlander from Wheeling; T. J. Pickett, from Kanawha; Sun Valley, from Big Sandy; Highland Chief, from Louisville; and Panola from Memphis, were among the arrivals.

The Columbia, Joab Lawrence, Emma Floyd, and Major Anderson left for Louisville.

CAIRO, Aug. 12—Noon.—Our Port list for the past twenty-four hours is as follows:

THURSDAY—John A. Fisher, Paducah to return 2 p. m.; Julia, St. Louis, New Orleans, 5 p. m.; Melnotte, St. Louis, Johnsonville, 4 p. m.; Masonic Gem, Paducah to return, 4 p. m.; General Henderson, Paducah, Cairo, 6 p. m.; City of Alton, Memphis, St. Louis, 8 p. m.; John D. Perry, Memp is, St. Louis, 8 p. m.

FRIDAY—Cottage, Evansville to return, 9 a. m.; Platte Valley, St. Louis, Memphis, 10 a. m.

The river is still stationary, and there are appearances of a disposition to recede. The Memphis papers bring intelligence that a general rise is expected up here. This is news to us—perhaps very welcome, as the weather is sultry, showery and disagreeable. Business is not very brisk, but there are signs of improvement. The Tycoon has been out from St. Louis nearly a week and has not made her appearance. She will probably arrive shortly, however, as the last boat out reports her getting along finely, and assisted by the Liberty. The J. M. Kenner has been ordered to Dog Tooth, for the past three days, and is still very hard aground. The Fisher brought out sixteen hogsheads of tobacco for reshipment to New York. She returned in the evening with the several turns of Commissary goods and a fair trip of passengers. The Julia had a fair trip, all she could bring in safety on the stare of water. There is an improvement in